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PASSPORT CONTROL MANUAL

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I

GENERAL GUIDE

TO

PASSPORT CONTROL

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GENERAL GUIDE TO PASSPORT CONTROL

(*This amplifies the provisions contained in the Summary of Visa Regulations*)

General Considerations.

(1) The Passport Control system was established for the purpos of providing what may be conveniently described as outposts fo the Immigration Authorities. That is to say that it is the duty o Passport Control Officers stationed abroad to assist the Immigra tion Authorities in a proper and convenient administration of th Regulations relating to immigration.

(2) It is clear that the Passport Control Officer has more tim and greater opportunities for investigating cases locally and tha he is in a better position to form an opinion in regard to an applicatio than the Immigration Officer can be in the short time he has t devote to each case when a shipload of aliens arrive in a Britisl port.

(3) The Passport Control system has the advantage of assistin foreigners by preventing those who may not be in a position t satisfy the Immigration Regulations from undertaking the journey only to be refused leave to land on arrival. It is, therefore, clea that Passport Control is of real importance and that its effectiv administration is essential.

(4) Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that the final decisio in regard to a passenger being granted leave to land resides with th Immigration Officer who may refuse to allow an alien to land eve though he has obtained a British visa abroad.

Confidential Nature of Visa Applications.

(5) It must be clearly understood that the procedure of Passpor Control must be regarded by Passport Control Officers and thei staffs as highly confidential. Should Passport Control employee disclose details in regard to the applications of private persons very grave consequences may ensue, especially if such informatio should reach the Press.

Passport Control Officers and their Relations with the Consula Service.

(6) In countries where there is no Passport Control Office consular officers authorised to grant visas communicate direct wit the Passport Control Department at the Foreign Office with regar generally to all questions of policy and to individual application for visas for the United Kingdom. With regard to individual appl cations for visas for British Territory overseas, if reference is necessar

the case should be referred to the appropriate authority in the country concerned (q.v. in Summary of Visa Regulations).

(7) In a country where a Passport Control Officer exists, he is responsible for the work of Passport Control whether undertaken by his own office or by consular officers who have been authorised to grant visas in that country. (*See under* heading Passport Control Officers in Summary of Visa Regulations).

Consular Sub-controls.

(8) Consular Officers authorised to grant visas in a country where there is a Passport Control Officer, are regarded for this purpose as sub-controls. They are entitled to advice and guidance from the Passport Control Officer, whose Passport Control records are of necessity far more complete than those of a consular officer. Consular correspondence relating to visa procedure and cases referred for decision by the sub-controls, should pass through the Passport Control Officer, whose duty it is to centralize all information relating to visa work in his country.

(9) Consular sub-controls should, as a general rule, only deal with applicants resident in their consular district. They may sometimes deal with obviously genuine applicants, such as substantial business men tourists or other genuine cases where no doubt exists, provided they are satisfied there is no record against them, otherwise in the case of persons with no fixed abode in the district the Passport Control Officer should be consulted.

(10) The consular sub-controls should keep separate records for Passport Control purposes. In order that these records should not become too unwieldly, it is permissible for Home Office and P.C. Dept. warning circulars relating to individuals as opposed to general circulars regarding policy to be destroyed as soon as the names of the individuals concerned appear in the next edition of the Home Office Suspect Index or of the P.C. Dept. Index (overseas countries). In consular offices visa circulars should be filed apart from those relating to British subjects.

The names of the subjects of circulars, with essential particulars, may be entered by the consular officer on the appropriate blank page provided in the Home Office Suspect Index or the P.C. Dept. Index after which, if thought fit, the circular may be destroyed forthwith. In addition, however, a simple Index should be kept of local warnings, etc.

NOTE.—*See also* paragraph 61 hereof.

The object of retaining warning circulars instead of destroying them is to enable sub-controls to clear up straight away any question of the identity of an applicant for a visa where the name appears in the Index.

Warning letters and lists of visas refused in his country by the Passport Control Officer may be regarded by sub-controls as tem-

porary warnings and normally may be destroyed after the expiration of two years.

(11) All references for decision of the Home Office or other authorities should be made by consular sub-controls through the Passport Control Officer, who may sometimes be in a position to take a decision himself without further reference.

Liaison with Other Controls.

(12) It is important that Passport Control Officers in different countries should keep in touch with each other and exchange information which may be of common interest. Refusal lists and local warnings circulated to sub-controls should also be sent to Passport Control Officers in neighbouring or other countries likely to be interested. Special care must be given to all cases which have been previously dealt with by other controls (*see* " Visa Applied For " stamp para. 78).

Dominion Representatives.

(13) In certain cities there are Dominion representatives who grant visas for their respective territories and with whom it is important that Passport Control Officers should work in close and friendly co-operation.

Consular Fees.

(14) The Passport Control Officer obtains his supply of consular fee stamps from the nearest career consular officer and is responsible to him both for the consular fee stamps and for the cash collected in visa fees. The consul is, therefore, entitled, at any time, to ask that the balance of fee stamps be produced together with the balance in cash taken in the shape of visa fees. The consular officer in question is not entitled to intervene in any other respect in the administration of a Passport Control Office. Sums taken in consular fees should be handed over to the consular officer as frequently as possible. When handing over consular fees or returning consular fee stamps, the Passport Control Officer should always obtain a proper form of receipt from the consular officer.

(15) When the consular officer calls with a view to checking the consular fee accounts and stocks of stamps, the Passport Control Officer should request him, at the end of his inspection, to give a signed clearance certificate to be kept for the Passport Control Officer's future safeguard.

Inspectors General.

(16) Inspectors General of H.M. Consular Establishments are also entitled to check consular fee accounts and the stocks of consular fee stamps held by a Passport Control Officer, in exactly the same way as the consular officer who issues the fee stamps. Here again a clearance certificate should be asked for.

Consular Fee Accounts.

(17) When the visa has been paid for and the requisite consular fee stamps have been affixed and cancelled, a record of the transaction must at once be made in the official consular fee cash book provided for the purpose. In this book there is a column for the applicant's name, a column for the amount of fee charged in sterling and a third column which records the amount in local currency actually taken.

It is often convenient, in the fee cash book, to make use of other columns to record certain details for the purpose of statistics and returns. For instance, visas for Palestine can be marked with the abbreviation " Pal.", visas for India " Ind." and so on. This makes it easy to produce statistics of various kinds of visas granted whenever required.

Checking of Fee Accounts by P.C.O. in Charge.

(18) In posts where numerous visas are granted, it is better that the Passport Control Officer should himself hold in his safe the bulk of unused consular fee stamps in the form of a reserve. A book should be kept recording the amount of consular stamps of various denominations received from the Consul, together with the detailed amounts of fee stamps handed out to his staff by the Passport Control Officer for current use in his office.

(19) Stamps out for current use are best kept in a " Woodhouse Container " which can be obtained from the Foreign Office. Where stamps are used in considerable bulk, a " Consular Fee Stamp Ready Reckoner " is very useful.

(20) Passport Control Officers should, at frequent intervals, check the amounts of consular fee stamps in hand in their offices, together with the amount of fees taken in currency and initial the account books up to date. For this purpose a book with the following headings is suggested :—

DATE.	STAMPS ON HAND AT BEGINNING OF DAY.	ISSUED BY P.C.O. DURING DAY.	CANCELLED.	BALANCE OF STAMPS AT END OF DAY.	CURRENCY TAKEN.

(21) **Stamps on hand each evening.** These should be set out in their different categories, in order to facilitate back reference if necessary.

(22) **Statistics.** To ascertain quickly number of visas in their different categories granted on any given date, total for month, etc. Note should daily be taken as follows :—

Date. Ordinary. Single journey. Transit. Total.

(Also *see under* Consular Fee Accounts, paragraph 17 herein.)

Fees Waived.

(23) Gratis visas are granted to diplomats, officials, etc., on courtesy grounds. (*See under* headings Fees (gratis visas) and Officials in summary of Visa Regulations.) Details of all visas granted free of charge should be given on the appropriate form with the quarterly return of fees.

(24) No fees are charged for visas on Afghan or Palestinian passports.

Indents for Consular Fee Stamps.

(25) As explained above, consular fee stamps have to be indented for from the nearest career consular officer, and the Passport Control Officer is responsible to him for the proper use of the stamps.

(26) It is important when indenting for stamps to employ a counterfoil system thus retaining in the office a record as to the quantities of stamps issued by the consular officer.

Collection of Fees by P.C.Os.

(27) When a passport is stamped, the fee stamp constitutes a receipt for the visa fee collected. It is not habitual to give a separate receipt for the money, but there is no real objection to doing this in exceptional cases.

(28) It is well to follow a regular routine when collecting visa fees, and the following is a suggestion for this routine :

(i) Examine the visas granted and the visa card in order to make sure what kind of visa has been granted (viz. Ordinary, Transit, etc.).

(ii) Consult the table of fees which should be ready at the beginning of each day's work, to see :

(*a*) what sum should be charged and

(*b*) what value in stamps should be affixed.

(iii) Inform the applicant of the amount he has to pay in order to make sure that he is prepared to do so.

(iv) When he has produced the fee, return him change immediately, but put his money in the cash box only after he has checked his change.

(v) Put the duplicate number on the visa and on the visa card.

(vi) Affix the stamps directly under the visa.

(vii) Impress the consular date stamp on the visa so that it covers both the stamps and a portion of the passport without interfering with any of the inscriptions on the visa.

(viii) Return the passport to applicant and retain the visa card for your records.

(ix) Enter the fee in the fee cash book.

(x) Make sure before disposing of the card that any special record to be kept of the case has been noted.

(xi) Keep the visa cards together until the end of the day for the daily tally.

Stock and Detail.

(29) When an indent is made to a consular officer for stamps it is usually convenient to receive several sheets of the denomination at the same time. As stated above, the stamps should be separated into stock and stamps for daily use. The quickest way to verify if the correct stock of stamps remains on hand is as follows :—

(i) Take the last quarterly account and see what was the value of stamps on hand at the beginning of the quarter.

(ii) Add to this amount any stamps indented for and received since that date.

(iii) Subtract from the total 1 and 2 the amount of stamps cancelled during the quarter in accordance with the fee cash book.

(iv) Count up the value of the daily detail and that of the stock and the result should equal item 3.

Currency.

30. All visa fees should be collected in **local currency.** (*See under* heading FEES in Summary of Visa Regulations.) Although fee takings in currency should be handed over regularly to the consular officer who issues the stamps or be paid into his account in the bank, it is essential to retain in the cash box enough change to return to applicants as required. This can be covered by a permanent balance known as a "float." At the end of every quarter the complete balance of takings, including the last day of the quarter, must be handed over before the Consul's bank closes.

Quarterly Fee Stamp Account.

(31) The quarterly account rendered to the Consul includes a cash statement in currency which must tally on the one side with the last column of the fee cash book and on the other side with the consular or bank receipts obtained when the fees have been handed over.

(32) Passport Control Officers should render to the Passport Control Department a monthly return of visa fees collected :—

(*a*) by the P.C.O. himself,

(*b*) by his sub-controls.

This return should show the amount collected in currency and its sterling equivalent. For this purpose, calculations should be based upon the average monthly rate of exchange on London.

The following particulars should be included in this return :—

Number of visas granted : Ordinary and transit.
" " " referred.
" " " refused.

Calculation of Visa Fees. (*See also* under heading FEES in Summary of Visa Regulations.)

(33) **Calculation of Fees.**—In order to calculate fees for the day, take the closing rate on the local stock exchange for the previous evening for local currency as to sterling and dollars.

Example.—In Paris the £ was quoted last night, let us say, at 178·70 paper francs, the dollar at 37·56.

(34) To facilitate calculation, take this rate to the nearest paper franc above, *i.e.*, 179 and 38.

(35) **Ordinary or L/N fee :** Multiply the dollar rate by 0·3267 in order to obtain equivalent of one gold franc.
38 × 0·3267 = 12·4146, *i.e.*, paper fcs. 13 for transit visa.
38 × 3·267 = 124·146, *i.e.*, paper fcs. 124·50 for annual visa (*or 10 gold fcs.*).

(36) The next calculation is to find out what value in consular stamps should be placed on the passport as a receipt for the consular fee collected in local currency.

(37) When making this calculation, always reckon to the nearest sixpence below. This is owing to the fact that consular fee stamps are not issued in fractions of 6*d*.

(38) Take the amount in local currency, multiply by 20 and divide the result by the rate of local currency as to £ to obtain the sterling equivalent in shillings.

(39) **Example :**—Ordinary fee of 10 gold francs was calculated above to show fcs. 124·50 paper francs.

124·50 × 20 ÷ 179 = 13·8 shillings.

As this is between 13/6 and 14/–, the correct consular fee stamps should total 13/6.

(40) **Reciprocal Fees quoted in British Currency.**—The current rate of exchange as adopted by the local British Consulate should be taken and advanced to the nearest currency unit above. Stamps for the exact sum quoted in sterling should be affixed.

(41) **Fees Calculated in Currencies other than Gold Francs or Sterling.**—The current rate of exchange should be taken to determine the amount of local currency to be collected and raised to the nearest unit above. For purposes of the value of stamps to be used, the local currency amount should be converted into sterling at the current sterling-local currency rate. When these fees fall below the 10 franc gold mark, the latter should be used as a minimum, except in the case of special conventions.

Various Kinds of Visas.

(42) **Single journey visa.**—This is granted on passports, the nationality of which calls for such a visa under the reciprocal system, such as Panamanian, Iranian passports, etc. This visa is also employed when a temporary visit only has been authorised by the Home Office. It may also be used when the Passport Control Officer thinks that more than one visit is not justified.

(43) "**Continuous Visa.**"—This is merely a modification of the ordinary visa for use in special cases and is a visa valid for several journeys for a period of less than one year (often used in the case of a Ministry of Labour permit) and also a visa for several journeys of limited duration, in accordance with a Home Office authority. It should not, however, be given in the absence of any general or special instruction.

(44) **The Ordinary or Annual Visa.**—The visa stamp should always make it clear for what British territory it is granted and that it is valid for **all journeys** during a period of one year from the date on which it was granted. This is the normal form of visa and should be employed in all cases except those shown under Single Journey Visas, Continuous Visas and Transit Visas. (*See* specimens of visa rubber stamps attached.)

(45) **Transit Visa.**—According to general regulations, transit visas may be valid for any number of journeys during the period of one year, provided the visa of destination is so long valid. In practice, however, this form of visa is seldom possible as the regulations also call for proof of transit, which usually can only be given for the occasion for which the visa is applied for—(*see* TRANSMIGRANTS below).

Visa Fees.

(46) The standard British fee for an ordinary visa (valid 12 months) for a continuous visa and for a single journey visa is **ten francs (gold)** and for a transit visa **one franc (gold).**

(47) Reciprocity is practised in the case of countries which have not come in line with the League of Nations Agreement and the amount of the fee to be charged to the nationals of any particular country is shown under the heading for that country in the summary of Visa Regulations.

(48) It is necessary always to be very careful to ascertain whether reciprocity involves giving a single journey visa only. If an annual visa were given by mistake in these cases, there might be serious loss of revenue. (*See also* under the appropriate headings in the Summary of Visa Regulations.)

Transmigrants.

(49) Transmigrants who pass through the United Kingdom en route for other countries, are regulated under bonds from the

shipping companies concerned and **are exempted** from visa requirements, but they must be in possession of Transmigrant Cards issued by the shipping companies.

(50) Transmigrants must not be confused with ordinary passengers who will pass in transit through the United Kingdom and who will require transit visas.

Grant of Visas in General.

(51) When a visa has been specially authorised, an endorsement must always be made on it. In the case of visas for the United Kingdom, the Home Office endorsement is usually quoted in the authorisation, and it will be merely a question of repeating it. When a visa is authorised by the India Office, etc., it should be endorsed with the number, date and place of origin of the letter of authority.

Applications.

(52) Applicants will be roughly divided into two categories :—

(*a*) Regular local residents.
(*b*) Persons with no fixed abode in the district.

(53) Under (*a*) visas may be granted strictly in accordance with regulations. If no local arrangement exists for giving visas to holders of Nansen and other non-national passports without reference, be careful always to refer these cases for decision. Under (*b*) the first question to take up is always the reason for which the applicant has failed to obtain a visa in his own country or in that of his residence. If the passport bears the " visa applied for " stamp (*see* para. 78), the best plan is to refer back to the Passport Control Officer or consul who placed that stamp on the passport. If there is no such stamp, and if it is judged that the reason for not applying elsewhere for the visa is genuine, the case may be dealt with on its merits.

Local Residents.

(54) In order to ascertain the bona fides of persons claiming to be business men, it will probably be found that there is some sort of Commercial Register issued locally. The importance of a man's business may sometimes be ascertained from his taxation papers.

Special Points.

(55) In general, the most important points to consider when dealing with applications for visas for the United Kingdom are :—

(*a*) **Is the Proposed Visit purely temporary ?**

In this connexion it should always be borne in mind that residence in the United Kingdom of any duration, unless for persons of really substantial **independent** means, has to be sanctioned by the Home Office. It is undesirable for persons to proceed to the

United Kingdom on alleged temporary visits, and apply to the Home Office after arrival for permanent residence. This matter should be settled at the time the application is made.

(*b*) **Is any Question of Employment or Establishment Involved?**

In the former case, the Ministry of Labour permit must be called for. In the latter case, reference must always be made to London. Be very careful of border-line cases such as agents for foreign firms wishing to spend a long period in the United Kingdom. This very often means that residence is intended, in which case the application should be referred.

(*c*) **Do Applicants Belong to the Tourist Class?**

Persons taking regular leave of absence from their employment may, if necessary, be requested to produce a certificate from their firm to the effect that they will resume their employment after a holiday of specified duration. A person out of employment who wants to visit relatives in the United Kingdom or go there on a pleasure trip is obviously not of the tourist class unless he is otherwise self supporting. When small artisans are prepared to close their businesses for a considerable period in order to visit their relatives in the United Kingdom, their case should be viewed with suspicion.

(*d*) **Students.** (*See also* under heading STUDENTS in Summary of Visa Regulations and Passport Control Manual, Extract from Home Office General Instructions to Immigration Officers, paragraphs 78, 79 and 81.)

These should always be prepared to show evidence that they have made proper arrangements for their studies in the United Kingdom, and that they have sufficient means to pay for their studies. Care should be exercised in the case of girls of the "governess" type going to learn English. Such cases often involve employment "au pair" for which a Ministry of Labour permit is necessary. A look-out should always be kept for student clerks, volunteers, etc., posing as students.

NOTE.—The immediately preceding sub-paragraphs *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* refer to visas applied for or visas granted in respect of the United Kingdom. They will, of course, be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to applications for or visas granted in respect of the Dominions or other British territory.

PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE ORGANISATION.

Information or "Suspect" Card Index.

(56) The Passport Control Office card index is of primary importance. It should always be kept fully up to date and should

be consulted for every application, however reputable the applicant may appear to be. This index should contain the names and file references of all persons regarding whom the Passport Control Officer has information.

(57) This index must serve as a central record for all Passport Control information relating to the country in which the Passport Control Officer is stationed and must be available, not only to the staff of the Passport Control Office, but also by correspondence or telephone, to the consular sub-controls, since the latter are seldom in a position to keep comprehensive records of their own. This index should also contain cards relating to applicants who have been refused visas or whose requests for a visa have been deferred for one reason or another. *See* para. 60 hereof.

(58) It is essential to keep this index, known for convenience as the " Suspect Card Index," apart from the visa card index which merely records the visas granted in the country either by the Passport Control or the sub-Controls.

(59) When there is any correspondence about an individual a file should be made and a number given to the case. A dummy card should be placed in the card index with the file number only marked on it, and this card should never be removed from the index.

(60) When an applicant calls for the first time and a visa is not granted for any reason, note should be made explaining why the application has been referred. This is useful as a reminder of the first interview, or as a guide to any other examiner who may subsequently deal with the case. Only one set of index cards should be kept, which should as far as possible include the names mentioned in all black lists, circulars, refusal lists from other Controls and of persons whose cases have been deferred.

(61) For the purpose of saving labour in smaller posts it is permissible at smaller posts and at sub-controls not to include the names appearing on Black Lists in the card index, but, in that event, it is essential for checking purposes to consult both card index and Black Lists.

Essential Information.

(62) When recording any application, it is indispensable to record the full name of applicant, his nationality, place and date of his birth, the number, place of issue and date of his passport. In the case of Russians, the **patronymic** must always be ascertained.

Visa Card Index.

(63) This consists of a record of visas granted. The first time visas are granted, the card should be fully filled up and on the back the date and type of visa, with any endorsements, recorded.

(64) The following is the suggested text for a visa card (preferably a coloured one) .—

British Passport Control :—PARIS.	Visa No
Family Name ..... (Mr., Mrs , Miss)	Maiden Name .....
Christian Names	Patronymic.....

Nationality. .	Born at ..
Passport No Dated	on
Where issued	Travelling to ..
Valid to	
Perm nent Address	Reason for Journey
	..
Present Address	Duration of Stay
	1st Address in British Territory
Profession	..
Exact date and place of birth of each person mentioned on passport must be stated on back of card	Applicant's Signature

(65) The back of the card to be used for examiners' remarks.

(66) In order that the visa index may be a complete record of all visas granted, consular officers should be asked to provide duplicate copies of the application cards filed in their offices for inclusion in the Passport Control visa index.

(67) Subsequent visas to be noted on the reverse side of the card. It is most important to record the following additional information each time a subsequent visa is granted .—

(*a*) Date of new visa.
(*b*) Destination.
(*c*) Particulars of passport, return visas and validity of return visa to the country of residence in the case of a non-national. (NOTE.—Passports should always be valid for at least one month longer than the period of the proposed visit)
(*d*) Reasons for journey.
(*e*) Duration of visit.
(*f*) Local address, if not the same as before.
(*g*) First address in British territory.

(68) **Remarks.**—It is important to keep a record of any documents produced in support of an application and of any other

information likely to be of use in the event of an enquiry being made as to why the visa was granted.

Reference Forms. (*See also* under heading REFERENCE OF APPLICATIONS in Preface to Summary of Visa Regulations.)

(69) When an application is referred to London or elsewhere, full information must always be given, and it is most important to make it clear WHY the case is being referred. An impression of the desirability of the application should always be given.

(70) The following is suggested as an appropriate form to be used when cases are referred for decision except in those cases where a special form is provided for by the regulations. (*See* under appropriate heading in Summary of Visa Regulations.)

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL.

Family Name.. . . ... Maiden Name.. .. ..

Christian Names .... Patronymic..... . . . .

Address..... . . . .

. .. .

Place and Date of Birth ... .

Sex..... . ... Profession.. . .. . Nationality. ....

Arrived in France.. . ... Coming from.. .. . .

Destination.... .. ..

Reason for Journey. . .. .

Duration of Proposed Visit . . . .

Means at Applicant's Disposal . . ..

Date of Previous Visits to U.K.. . In what capacity. . . ..

Previous Address in U.K.. . .. .

REFERENCES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

(1) .. . . (2) . . ..

....

. ...

Passport No. . . . .Issued at . . On . .Valid until .. . .

Return Visa(s) to. . .. . Valid until ... .

Signature of Applicant . . ..

Date. REMARKS

(For official use only and not to be filled in by applicant.)

GENERAL REMARKS.

On Dealing with the Public.

(71) It must always be borne in mind that visa requirements are regarded as irksome by members of the travelling public. Everything within the bounds of possibility must, therefore, be done to avoid irritation and unnecessary friction. Wherever possible, suitable and comfortable accommodation should be provided for the public and all unnecessary and vexatious delays be avoided. Passport Control officials must always exhibit extreme courtesy and patience, however tiresome the applicant may be.

Personal Interview.

(72) Although forms of application for visas serve a very useful purpose, it must be remembered that successful Passport Control is based largely upon applied psychology. Personal interview is often, therefore, of primary importance. Under personal examination, an applicant will often admit facts which he has carefully abstained from mentioning in his written application.

Intermediaries.

(73) Nevertheless, it is sometimes possible to accept written applications through certain intermediaries, such as reputable banks and responsible travel agencies, providing these organisations are prepared to back the applications in writing and to accept full responsibility for the standing of their clients, who must, in every case, sign the application forms themselves. It is seldom wise to accept as intermediaries ordinary hotel employees or touts who make a living out of passport matters.

Palestine Deposits.

(74) This matter is fully dealt with in the special regulations and instructions regarding visas for Palestine, but it appears desirable to remind officers that deposits in cash or bank guarantees deposited by persons proceeding as visitors to Palestine under the existing regulations are to be accepted only by salaried consular officers. Passport Control Officers should never, on any account, accept responsibility for such cash deposits or bank guarantees. Passport Control Officers should also never accept any responsibility in connexion with the transfer to Palestine of capital belonging to applicants under category A of the regulations.

Conditional Landing.

(75) It will often be noticed on the passports of applicants who have already visited or resided in British territory, that there

appears a Home Office or Immigration Officer's endorsement either limiting the period of time for which applicant is permitted to remain in British territory or setting a condition as to employment. Passport Control Officers should always carefully examine these endorsements, and if they decide to grant visas, they should add the indication "see outstanding conditions" or "see previous conditions" as the case may be. Cases of doubt must be referred.

Refusal of Leave to Land.

(76) In cases where leave to land has been refused by an Immigration Officer either after a visa has been granted or in cases where no visa is required, applicants should normally be informed that no further action can be taken by Passport Control and they should be advised to refer their case to the diplomatic representative of their country in the United Kingdom.

(77) If, however, it appears to the Passport Control or Consular Officer that there may have been some misunderstanding at the port in the United Kingdom, the case may, exceptionally, be submitted for reconsideration in London.

"Visa Applied For" Stamp. (*See also* under heading VISA APPLIED FOR STAMP in Summary of Visa Regulations.)

(78) A small rubber stamp as under should be placed upon the passports of all applicants who have failed to establish their claim to the visa they are asking for. The "Visa applied for" stamp is intended to serve as a warning to other controls or sub-controls that the applicant has applied but has not succeeded in obtaining the desired visa.

Specimen of this stamp :—

PARIS.
Passport Control
Visa for
Applied for on .. ...

NOTE.—The words "Visa Refused" must never be endorsed on a passport.

Passport Control Administration Accounts.

(79) Passport Control accounts relating to such items as rent, salaries of staff, cost of telegrams and postage, etc., should be kept in a petty cash book, also frequently checked by the Passport Control Officer At the end of the quarter these accounts have to be made up in accordance with forms issued by the Accounting Officer, upon which are shown receipts and expenditure both in sterling and in local currency, together with the balances in hand.

80. The following are specimens of Visa Stamps which may be used :—

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL

PARIS

Date No.

Visa for .

.. .. .

Good for any number of Journeys within twelve months from date hereof.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL

PARIS

Date ..... No. ...

Visa for..

. . .

Signature... . ..

GOOD FOR SINGLE JOURNEY

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL

PARIS

VISA FOR PALESTINE (TRAVELLER)

Date No.

Sig.

For SINGLE JOURNEY Only

Deposit of .

Receipt No.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL

PARIS

VISA FOR PALESTINE

For M. ....

Date No.

Sig.

For SINGLE JOURNEY Only

Imm/Cert. No.

Valid for arrival in PALESTINE on or before

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL

PARIS

Date..... No.....

SPECIAL TRANSIT VISA

Tour No..... Class.....

Organised by.....

Visiting U.K. from .....

to.....

Signature.....

II

EXTRACTS FROM HOME OFFICE GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO IMMIGRATION OFFICERS

These extracts are given for information and guidance only and do not supersede the specific instructions which have been, or may be, issued regarding the granting of visas

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EXTRACTS FROM HOME OFFICE GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO IMMIGRATION OFFICERS

INTRODUCTION.

THE instructions to Immigration Officers are confidential and may not be given in evidence or communicated to anyone without express sanction. A distinction must be drawn between the Aliens Restriction Acts and the Aliens Order, which are public, and the instructions based upon them and issued to the staff, which are confidential.

The staffs of the ports are reminded that information should not be supplied with regard to the landing or embarking of British or alien passengers to any person except the British police or someone authorised by the Home Office. Similarly it is undesirable for members of the staff to give information or express their views on official matters to press reporters.

NATIONALITY.

2. **British Born Women.**—The wife of a British subject is deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien is deemed to be an alien, " unless she was at the time of her marriage a British subject and has not by reason of her marriage acquired the nationality of her husband."

The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1933, substituted the following section for section 10 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 :—

> " 10.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien.
>
> (2) Where a woman has (whether before or after the commencement of this Act) married an alien, and was at the time of her marriage a British subject, she shall not, by reason only of her marriage, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless, by reason of her marriage, she acquired the nationality of her husband.
>
> (3) Where a man has, during the continuance of his marriage, ceased (whether before or after the commencement of this Act) to be a British subject, his wife shall not, by reason only of that fact, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless, by reason of the acquisition by her husband of a new nationality, she also acquired that nationality.
>
> (4) Where a man ceases, during the continuance of his marriage, to be a British subject and, by reason of his acquisition of a new nationality, his wife also acquires that nationality, she may, whether her marriage is still continuing or not, at any time within the period of twelve months from the date on which

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she so acquired that nationality, or at such later time as the Secretary of State may in special circumstances allow, make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed to have remained a British subject.

(5) Where, after the end of the year nineteen hundred and thirty-three, a certificate of naturalisation is granted to an alien, his wife, if not already a British subject, shall not be deemed to be a British subject, unless, within the period of twelve months from the date of the certificate, or within such longer period as the Secretary of State may in special circumstances allow, she makes a declaration that she desires to acquire British nationality.

(6) Where an alien is a subject of a State at war with His Majesty, it shall be lawful for his wife, if she was at birth a British subject, to make a declaration that she desires to resume British nationality, and thereupon the Secretary of State, if he is satisfied that it is desirable that she be permitted to do so, may grant her a certificate of naturalisation.

Under the provisions of this Act a British woman who marries an alien, or whose husband, being a British subject, becomes naturalised in a foreign country, loses British nationality, *except* in the following cases :—

(1) **United States of America.**—If the marriage or naturalisation took place after 22nd September, 1922, she retains her British nationality.

(2) **France.**—A British woman who marries a Frenchman after 17th November, 1933, retains British nationality, *unless* before the marriage she makes a formal declaration that she desires to acquire French nationality. A British woman whose husband is naturalised in France after the 10th August, 1927, retains British nationality.

(2*a*) **Honduras Republic.**—A British woman who marries a Hondurian on or after 15th April, 1936, retains British nationality.

(2*b*) **Portugal.**—A British woman married to a Portuguese subject outside Portugal remains British until the marriage is registered in Portugal.

(3) **Russia.**—The position is that a British woman who marries any Russian (whether a Soviet citizen or a " White " Russian) after 7th November, 1917, or whose husband is naturalised in Russia after that date, retains British nationality.

(4) **Spain.**—British women who marry Spaniards after the 9th December, 1931, retain British nationality, in the absence of option for Spanish nationality.

(5) **Sweden.**—A British woman whose husband is naturalised in Sweden *may* thereby acquire Swedish nationality and lose British nationality. It depends upon the decision of the Swedish Authorities in each individual case.

(6) **Armenia.**—Armenians may be of either Russian or Turkish nationality. In the case of Russian Armenians, the position is as set out in (3) above. In the case of Turkish Armenians, Turkish nationality is lost only by special decree of the Turkish Authorities, so that a British woman who marries a Turkish Armenian is deemed to have retained British nationality only if her husband can produce evidence of the issue of such a decree at a date prior to the marriage.

(7) A British woman who marries a national of any of the following countries, no matter at what date, retains British nationality :—

Argentine.	Morocco.
Brazil.	Palestine.
Chile.	Panama.
Colombia.	Paraguay.
Ecuador.	Uruguay.
Guatemala.	

(8) A British woman whose husband is naturalised, no matter at what date, in any of the following countries, retains British nationality :—

Argentine.	Guatemala.
Brazil.	Paraguay.
Chile.	Uruguay.
Dominican Republic.	Venezuela.

8. Dual Nationality.—A person who is a British subject by the law of this country and is also a subject of a foreign State by the law of that State, must, if he asserts and proves his claim to British nationality, be treated as a British subject by British Authorities in the United Kingdom, even if he only holds a foreign passport. The production *inter alia* of a British birth certificate, or a husband's British passport, or a Soviet passport bearing the endorsement of the British Consular Authorities in Moscow to the effect that the holder also possesses British nationality, will usually be accepted as conclusive proof that the person is a British subject. In all cases where such a person is treated on arrival as a British subject, a card should not be sent to the Traffic Index, but, if a foreign passport is carried, it should be stamped and the words " landed in the United Kingdom as a British subject " written opposite to the stamp. Usually such persons who claim dual British and foreign nationality will not be in a position at the time to support their claim to British nationality, and the Immigration Officer should, unless fully satisfied that the claim is well founded, treat such person as aliens.

A person who has acquired at birth two nationalities, one of which is British, can only lose the latter by making a declaration of alienage or by voluntary naturalisation in a third State. He does not divest himself of his British nationality merely by taking an oath of allegiance either to the foreign State of which he is a national or to any other foreign State, nor does he lose his British nationality merely by serving in the army of a foreign country or by being registered at a foreign consulate.

The case of a person born in U.S.A. of a British father who became naturalised in U.S.A. during that person's minority is subject to special considerations. Any such case should be referred to the Home Office.

13. Alien. Onus of Proof.—An Alien is any person who is not a British subject.

When any question arises as to whether a person is an alien, or an alien of a particular class, or not, it lies with that person to prove that he is not an alien, or an alien of that class; and if he fails to do so to the satisfaction of the Immigration Officer, the officer shall treat him as an alien, or an alien of that class, as the case may be, and act accordingly. (Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, s. 1, ss. 4.)

PASSPORTS AND PAPERS OF IDENTITY.

22. Sundry Foreign Documents.

Afghanistan.

Cases have occurred in which the renewal of passports issued by former Afghan Ministers has been refused. Holders of Afghan passports should, if allowed to land, be placed on a time condition, the period granted being well within the validity of the document.

Catalonia.

Although the Central Government is the only authority in Spain empowered to issue passports it has been decided that those issued by the Generality of Catalonia may be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the Spanish nationality of the holders.

Any person arriving in possession of such passports may, if otherwise satisfactory, be given leave to land in the same way as any other foreign person.

China.

Chinese passports which are described as being issued by the "Department of Foreign Affairs of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Aerial Forces of the Republic of China" should not be accepted as a passport or other document of nationality and identity under Article 15 (1).

Plain documents of nationality and identity issued by the local authorities to Chinese citizens who reside within the jurisdiction of the Chinese Northern Forces should, however, be accepted.

Czecho-Slovakia.

Provisional Czecho-Slovak passports are marked " Passavant " to indicate their temporary character.

Egypt.

Two forms of document are now in use—the book-form passport and the book-form laissez-passer.

The passport is issued to true Egyptian subjects and to local subjects domiciled in Egypt. The laissez-passer is issued to (i) local subjects resident but not truly domiciled in Egypt, and to (ii) persons of doubtful nationality who have little or no connection with Egypt.

For persons under (i) the laissez-passer is issuable or renewable in Egypt or the United Kingdom or by His Majesty's British Consuls abroad. For persons under (ii) the laissez-passer is issuable only in Egypt, and the renewal page will be cancelled before issue.

Holders of the new book-form passport do not require a visa for return to Egypt. Holders of the new book-form laissez-passer, unless already in possession of a re-entry visa, must obtain a visa for return to Egypt.

It should be noted that persons under (ii) are in much the same position as persons to whom single-journey documents of identity are issued by the Home Office. They are not accepted as citizens or subjects of any country, and there is no sort of guarantee that they will be allowed to re-enter the country they have left.

France.

Passports stamped " Protectorat Français " are issued by the French Authorities in Morocco, usually to Protegés Français. When they are issued to French citizens, the holder is described in the text of the passport as such, and is to be so regarded. As a French citizen he is exempt from the requirement of a British visa. The nationality of an alien is as described in the passport itself, and cannot always be correctly inferred from the cover or the heading of the passport.

It is understood that the French authorities issue special travel documents to refugees from Germany.

The document in question is a blue-grey stiff folder with 18 numbered pages and is entitled " Certificat d'Identité et de Voyage pour les Réfugiés Provenant d'Allemagne."

The specimen which has been seen was valid for one year and bore a separate French return visa valid for the same period.

A British visa is required on such documents if used for travel to the United Kingdom and time limits expiring not less than one

month before expiration of validity of return visa or document (whichever is the lesser) should be imposed in all cases in which leave to land is given.

Germany.

An official certificate containing the name, age, nationality, and place of residence of a child under 15 may be accepted in lieu of a national passport. If the child is over 10 a photograph will be attached.

Holland.

The Dutch Authorities issue an identity document called "Identiteitsbewijs" to foreigners in Holland who can prove that they are unable to procure valid national papers, and who on account of brief residence in Holland or for other reasons cannot be provided with the Netherlands passport for aliens. During the validity of this document the bearer may return to Holland but it is expressly stated that the certificate cannot be renewed. The document has a bright blue colour and is printed in Dutch, French and English. It seems likely that these certificates will be issued principally to refugees from Germany, and considerable care should be exercised in admitting persons who hold them. When leave to land is granted it should be for a period expiring not less than a month before the document ceases to be valid for Holland. A British visa will be required.

Iraq (Mesopotamia).

The passport is in the same form as a British passport but it has a black cover. The Royal Arms do not appear on the front cover, but at the top of the cover are the words "Iraq passport" and at the bottom "Kingdom of Iraq." It is possible that the holders may seek to enter the country among the British passengers, but subjects of Iraq are not British subjects and they require to have visas.

Japan.

Former Japanese passports were issued in two forms (1) the ordinary passport bearing no information in a European language as to the period of validity, and (2) the passport available for several journeys bearing no indication of this fact and no notice in a European language of the period of validity. New Japanese passport books rectifying the above omissions have been printed, numbered in the case of ordinary passports from 274,001 onwards, and in the case of passports available for several journeys from 302,001 onwards. On page 7 of the ordinary passport book a notice in English and French has been added showing the period of

validity of the passport, and in that available for several journeys the words " Special Passport " in English and French have been incorporated in the red seal which reads " Passport available for several journeys." On page 7 of the Special Passport a notice in English and French has been added showing the period of validity of the document.

Manchuria.

His Majesty's Consular Officers have been authorised to issue affidavits in the usual form to nationals of the Manchuria State for the purpose of proceeding to the United Kingdom. These affidavits will not bear a return visa, but if the Consul is satisfied that the holder will be re-admitted to Manchuria he will add to the visa " The holder has satisfied me that he will be re-admitted to Manchuria," which endorsement may be accepted as equivalent to a return visa.

Palestine.

The passport is in the same form as a British passport, but it has a brown cover. Over the Royal Arms on the front cover appear the words " British Passport " and underneath " Palestine." As the passport is described as a British passport it is possible that holders may seek to enter the country among the British passengers, but Palestinian citizens are not British subjects and they still require to have visas.

Papal State (Vatican).

Holders of such passports who are exempt from the requirement of a British visa should be landed on a time condition at least three months shorter than the validity of the document. Persons of high ecclesiastical or official standing may, however, be exempted from the imposition of a time condition.

Poland.

The *Polish Laissez-Passer* is issued in a greenish cover printed with eagle and wreath, with the words " PASZPORT PASSEPORT " above. It consists of only eight pages, there is no statement of the holder's nationality, and on page 3 are the words " Ce passeport est valable pour quitter la Pologne jusqu'au———." Care should be taken to distinguish it from the Polish passport.

Soviet Union.

The period of validity of Soviet passports issued in Soviet Russia usually dates from the day that the holder crosses the Soviet frontier, and renewals of validity, granted by Soviet Representatives abroad, are endorsed on the passport.

Sudan.

Sudanese passports describe the holder as belonging to the Sudan. They are issued to natives of the Sudan, and also to persons of foreign extraction who have definitely established themselves in the Sudan and whom no foreign government has any claim to protect. A British visa is not necessary.

Switzerland.

The Old Swiss passports (green covers) ceased to be valid at the end of 1935, and only the new passports (brown covers) are now accepted.

Holders of the old form of passport, if otherwise satisfactory, may be allowed to land, but they should be asked to communicate immediately with the appropriate Swiss representative in order that a passport in the new form may be issued.

United States of America.

The United States Government issues family passports which include children under 16 and sometimes a maid who is accompanying the family. These family passports may be accepted as valid for all persons whose particulars are contained therein, but the Passport Control Officers in America have been instructed not to visa a passport containing particulars of a servant unless the servant is an American citizen and is stated so to be on the passport. American-born children up to the age of 12 years travelling with their British-born mothers may be allowed to travel on British Certificates only or on United States passports without visas.

28. Aliens without Visas.—It may happen that an alien arriving from a foreign country has failed to obtain a visa through ignorance of the regulations or through inadvertence, and in order to prevent possible hardship it is desirable that the Immigration Officers should exercise a certain discretion in such cases as to giving leave to land; but before leave to land can be given to an alien arriving without a visa the closest investigation is necessary. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that the possession of a visa does not necessarily mean that the alien must be admitted to this country.

The visa (for those nationals who are subject to this requirement) is merely the necessary preliminary to the journey, and the giving or refusing of leave to land rests in all cases with the Immigration Officer.

Alien passengers arriving on **calling ships** may be allowed to land temporarily during the stay of the ship in port. A British visa is not necessary.

When granting leave to land to an alien who has omitted to obtain a British visa, the Immigration Officer should place the letter " W " in the lower half of his stamp on the passport to show that the holder has been " warned."

31. British Return Visas.—Arrangements have been made whereby aliens domiciled in this country who wish to go abroad on short visits may obtain visas in London or Liverpool for the return journey.

The Passport Control Department of the Foreign Office and the Passport Control Officers abroad will transfer, without charge, the unexpired visa from an old passport to a new one. Passengers should be informed accordingly, when the question is raised.

33. Approved Ports.—The following ports are at present scheduled to the Aliens Order, 1920, as amended :—

London	Tyne Ports
Dover	Hull
Folkestone	Grimsby
Newhaven	Harwich
Southampton	Great Yarmouth
Plymouth	Lympne } Air Stations
Bristol	Croydon } Air Stations
Cardiff	Gatwick } Air Stations
Liverpool	Doncaster
Glasgow	Speke (Liverpool)
Leith with Granton	

34. Non-Approved Ports.—Ports other than Approved ports are called Non-approved ports. Immigration Officers under the direct control of the Home Office are stationed at the following non-approved ports :—

Barry Dock	Newport
Blyth	Port Talbot
Goole	Sunderland
Manchester	Swansea
Middlesbrough	West Hartlepool

47. Unconditional leave to land is given by impressing the Immigration Officer's stamp on the passport without further endorsement.

Conditional leave to land is given by the impression of the conditional landing stamp (time or non-employment) duly filled in. The Immigration Officer's stamp must be added below. If, on any occasion, the Immigration Officer is not using the Immigration Officer's stamp which is numbered in the books as his own, he must sign the condition, otherwise conditional landing endorsements should not be signed.

Refusal of leave to land is given by notice (*see* para. 116). A perpendicular line should be drawn through the centre of the Immigrant Officer's stamp, and a horizontal line through the centre of the perpendicular line. The extremities of both lines should project slightly beyond the end of the stamp. No words or letters should be added. The special obliterating fluid should be used.

When the passport bears a British visa, the stamp should be placed as near as possible to the visa.

Unconditional landing.

53. An Immigration Officer should remember that an alien who has been landed unconditionally and whose presence in the United Kingdom proves undesirable cannot be made to leave except by deportation. Great discrimination should, therefore, be exercised before granting a free landing to aliens. At the same time it must be realised that an indiscriminate use of conditional landing might curtail its efficiency and encumber administration.

54. The following **classes** of aliens may as a rule be **landed unconditionally** :—

(*a*) British-born wives and widows, their unmarried daughters, and their sons under 16, accompanying them. (But *see* para. 73 (*c*).) There are, however, exceptional cases where a time condition on the landing of British-born wives and widows might serve a useful purpose, e.g.—

Widows whose British nationality rests on a mere accident of birth when her parents were here temporarily;

Wives.—(1) whose husbands are residing abroad and who arrive on non-national documents subject to a limited re-entry permit for the country from which they came;

(2) whose husbands have lost or are in danger of losing their occupation and who, if their wives are allowed to remain, may wish to follow in the hope of obtaining employment here;

(3) of Soviet citizens.

(*c*) Aliens whose passports bear an unlimited British visa marked " Authorised by H.O."

(*c*) Residents return (*see* para. 55).

(*d*) *Bona fide* business men and other visitors about whom no doubt exists, in the absence of a visa authorised for a limited visit, or of a declared or suspected intention to remain here. Previous residence, or a wife domiciled here, may sometimes indicate such an intention.

(*e*) The holders of open Ministry of Labour permits.

(*f*) The following official persons :—

(i) Ambassadors or Ministers.

(ii) Members of the official staff or household of an Ambassador or Minister.

(iii) Consuls-General or Consuls de Carrière.

(iv) Wives and children of (i), (ii) and (iii).

(v) Official Couriers.

(vi) Visitors on a special diplomatic mission, with their secretaries or personal servants.

(vii) Persons who have been granted diplomatic visas.

(viii) Female servants of members of an Ambassador's or a Minister's staff.

(ix) Members of the official staff or female household servants of a Consul-General or Consul de Carrière.

56. Naturalised American Citizens of British Birth.—Many **British born males** who have become **naturalised in America** seek to return to the United Kingdom, either to visit their relatives or to remain here and take employment. They should be carefully examined, and should be refused leave to land where such leave would ordinarily be refused to other aliens. If leave to land is granted it should be upon the double condition of no employment and a limited stay. Before giving leave to land, the Immigration Officer should satisfy himself that such visitors have adequate means for their support and for the return journey, or should require a responsible guarantee covering both. Circumstances may justify the requirement that the alien should buy a return ticket before leave to land is given.

The same rule should be applied to naturalised Americans who were previously British subjects by naturalisation.

Discretion may be exercised in the case of a person to whom this section applies if he belongs to the professional, big business, or independent class, and it has been agreed to exclude members of tourist parties travelling together.

58. Police registration.—Unless the condition of immediate registration with the Police is imposed, or unless they intend to reside here, non-resident aliens arriving as passengers need not register until they have been for three months in the United Kingdom. A copy of the handbill about registration requirements should be given to all alien visitors who may not be aware of the conditions governing aliens in the United Kingdom.

By Order of the Secretary of State women who have lost British nationality by reason only of marriage are exempt from registration. A copy of the handbill about registration requirements should be given to them, as well as to all other alien visitors who may not be aware of the conditions governing aliens in the United Kingdom.

If a woman who has lost British nationality by reason only of marriage asks any question about registration, she may be informed that the onus of showing that she need not register rests upon her, and that she should be prepared to produce, if required, the necessary evidence.

Conditional Landing.

59. Wording of Conditions.—As a general rule conditions should be confined to limitation of stay in the United Kingdom, or to not entering employment, and to registration with the Police.

Care must be exercised in the wording of conditions, in order that legal proceedings against an alien who does not leave the United Kingdom within the prescribed period can be instituted at any time.

A time condition should be worded " does not remain in the United Kingdom longer than one month," or whatever the period may be.

When an alien who has been given leave to land with conditions imposed under Article 1 (4) leaves the country and returns, and it is necessary and desirable that the same conditions as before shall be imposed, it is not sufficient to land him " subject to the same conditions," as the former conditions were wiped out by his leaving the country. The conditions in full must again be endorsed on his passport.

If it is found necessary to endorse a condition of landing on a page other than the visa page, a reference " *see* page ...." should be placed above the visa so as to assist the Immigration Officer if the alien again arrives.

The following classes of aliens should, as a rule, be landed subject to a time condition or a no-employment or dual condition where in the case of (*c*) and (*f*) this is more appropriate.

(*a*) Business men and other visitors with regard to whom any doubt exists as to their real intentions in coming to the United Kingdom.

(*b*) Those coming or thought to be coming for the purpose of residence, unless they fall under subsection A above.

(*c*) Students. (*See* paras. 78 and 79.)

(*d*) Those in possession of limited permits issued by the Ministry of Labour.

(*e*) Workmen or employees coming for temporary purposes.

(*f*) Film employees (such as camera men, stage producers etc.), actors and dancers (*see* para. 86).

(*g*) Male Household servants arriving for employment with a member of an Ambassador's or Minister's Staff or with a Consul-General or Consul de Carrière.

(*h*) Aliens who have been originally landed unconditionally and who produce on a subsequent visit a letter from the Home Office to the effect that no objection is raised to their stay over a specified period, should be allowed to land conditionally for the unexpired portion of that period.

60. No-employment Condition.—An alien may at discretion be landed on the no-employment condition when this appears to be appropriate. Generally the no-employment condition should be used when there is a suspicion that the alien contemplates employment. When there is no ground for such suspicion the condition will usually be unnecessary; and when on the other hand the intention to seek employment is clear and the alien is allowed to proceed,

a time condition will be preferable. If the Immigration Officer is doubtful as to which condition to impose a time condition should be chosen. When it is thought that neither a time condition nor the no-employment condition is by itself sufficient the two conditions may at discretion be imposed together. The double condition should be imposed on naturalised American males of British origin allowed to land, and on naturalised American males who were previously British subjects by naturalisation as directed in paragraph 56; also on any other aliens, male or female, allowed to land who have gone to America after a period of residence here and state on arrival that they have come to visit relatives or friends. When an alien is landed on the no-employment condition a report need not be furnished. It will be sufficient if the no-employment stamp is placed on the back of the landing card. But when a double condition is imposed a report showing the double condition must be furnished unless the landing falls in the category for which no report is required.

63. Aliens on Non-National Documents.—Aliens in possession of a Personalausweis, League of Nations Certificate or other non-national document will, unless they are residents returning, usually be placed on a time condition. The document should bear a return visa and the conditional landing should be one month shorter than the validity of the return visa or the document whichever date of expiry is the earlier. When the document or the return visa is invalid, or will be so within one month, or when there is no return visa, leave to land should not usually be granted without reference to the Chief Inspector.

There are two kinds of French " Aller et Retour " visas. No. 1 for an unlimited number of journeys until the date stated thereon, which is either that of the expiry of the passport or else one year from the date on which the return visa is granted. No. 2 when endorsed " Aller et Retour " is valid for one return journey within one year from the date on which the visa is granted, but if the passport or travel document expires before one year the validity of the return visa expires automatically with it. The period of validity of the document and of the return visa should be given in the conditional landing report. The conditional landing report for the holder of a non-national document should be marked in the top right hand corner with a large red cross.

When a stateless alien is known to be a responsible merchant or manufacturer domiciled abroad and is a frequent visitor to the United Kingdom, and when the periods of validity of his document of identity and return visa are of ample duration, discretion as to granting unconditional leave to land may be exercised, but on the first occasion this should be approved by the Officer in Charge.

66. Registration with Police.—When an alien passenger (other than a woman who has lost British nationality by reason only of

marriage) is allowed to land on a time condition exceeding three months the further condition of registering at once with the police should be imposed. When an alien passenger is allowed to land on a time condition of three months or less, and the Immigration Officer, while finding it necessary to give leave to land, has reason to suppose that the alien's presence in the United Kingdom may be a danger to the national interests or to public security, the further condition should be imposed that he registers at once with the police and reports all temporary changes of address to the police. This condition should be reserved for cases of genuine suspicion.

The wife of an alien is exempted from registration if previous to her marriage she was a British subject by birth, or by naturalisation, or by a former marriage to a British subject, or if she has lost British nationality owing to her husband having been naturalised in a foreign country. Accordingly, the condition of registration with the police should not be imposed on an alien woman who claims to have lost British nationality by reason only of marriage. When the Immigration Officer is doubtful as to her claim—e.g. when she is obviously of foreign extraction, and has no evidence beyond the entry of her birthplace in her passport—she should, if intending to remain in the United Kingdom longer than three months, usually be landed on the condition that she *reports* to the police on arrival at her destination. Her name and address should be forwarded to the appropriate Police Authority, the form for advice of an alien conditionally landed for registration being used with suitable amendments.

Article 6 of the Aliens Order provides that registration shall not apply to any persons under the age of 16, but when the condition of registration is imposed by an Immigration Officer it is the view of the Home Office that it is enforceable. Generally speaking, it is desirable that young persons landed on a time condition for more than three months should register at once.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR PERMITS.

73. Permits required.—In addition to the ordinary straightforward cases of employment in which there can be no doubt that a permit is necessary, a permit is required in the following cases:—

(*a*) Students *au pair* or salaried. (*See* under Students, para. 78.)

(*b*) Governess, etc., coming *au pair*.

(*c*) An alien whose wife (British or alien born) is resident, and a son whose parents are resident in the United Kingdom, when there is a question of the husband or son taking employment. Sons and daughters under 16 may, as a rule, be regarded as exempt when coming to or accompanying their parents, and a discretion as to the necessity of a permit may be exercised in the case of daughters over 16, if, having regard

to the domestic circumstances of the family, it appears likely that the daughter will be wholly or mainly engaged in house-keeping duties for her own family.

(*d*) An alien who has been absent for more than three months from the United Kingdom for military service in his own country. But *see* para. 74 (*j*) under "Permits not required."

(*e*) An alien previously admitted under a permit who has since left the country after a definite break in his employment. (But *see* para. 68 for female domestic servants.)

(*f*) An alien employee transferred from a firm abroad to a branch in the United Kingdom.

(*g*) Aliens arriving as passengers to work on a dredger in British waters, unless they have left the dredger here for a short period abroad and are returning to it.

(*h*) Alien boxers. Those without permits should be refused leave to land; but if the boxer is of international reputation the case should be referred to the Chief Inspector by telephone or telegram.

(*i*) Alien professional football players coming to take engagements with a club.

(*j*) Alien dirt-track cyclists coming to take engagements.

(*k*) Rabbis, Cantors, or other Synagogue officials, whether coming on trial for a short period or to take up a definite appointment, unless they have a British visa marked "Authorised by H.O.".

74. A permit is not necessary if :—

(*a*) The primary object is education, study, or for attendance at a technical school, institute, college or university to learn a trade or business or qualify for a profession. *See* under "Students," paras. 78 and 79.

(*b*) The alien is coming to this country for the purpose of entering into a partnership.

Partnership deeds presented by Italians and Chinese may as a rule be disregarded, but when as the result of his examination an Immigration Officer thinks that a genuine partnership of a really substantial nature is intended, the case should be referred for instructions, or if there is no time for this the Officer may exercise his discretion. A similar ruling applies to partnership deeds presented in the same circumstances by aliens other than Italians and Chinese. A report should always be furnished when an alien is given leave to land on the strength of a partnership deed.

(*c*) The alien is coming to this country for the purpose of acting as **agent** of a corporation, firm or business abroad.

(*d*) The alien is a **seamen under contract** to join a ship in British waters.

Chinese seamen under contract should be landed conditionally, and an advice note sent to the port to which they are proceeding.

Greek seamen should be dealt with as follows :—

Individual seamen :—

When the ship and port are known the landing should be conditional, to join the ship at the port.

When the ship or port is unknown the landing should be conditional to join a Greek ship within . . . for discharge abroad, provided that the Immigration Officer is satisfied that the case is genuine.

Parties of seamen :—

Parties under contract should be landed conditionally to join their ship, and an advice note sent to the port to which they are proceeding. The advice note should be returned to the port of arrival after clearance, duly endorsed. No report need be sent to the Home Office unless clearance has not been effected.

(*e*) The alien is a **soloist musician, orchestral conductor, or actor,** of first-class international reputation; though in such cases the Ministry of Labour issue permits if applied for and indicate the fact that the holder is of international reputation by scoring out the word " period " at the top right-hand corner of the permit. This exemption does not apply to alien musicians who claim to be soloists, but are really coming to the United Kingdom to take employment as members of restaurant, dance hall, cinema, or other orchestras, or to Russians, or to music-hall variety artistes.

(*f*) The alien is a **workman** coming to erect foreign-made machinery, repair foreign-made machinery recently imported, or start up such machinery, or an employee coming to adjust accounts, etc., when the sojourn of the workman is not to extend over a period exceeding two months. As a general rule, a time condition of two months should be imposed. But discretion is given to land unconditionally erectors and fitters from reputable firms who make frequent short visits to the United Kingdom in connection with their firm's contracts for the erection or running of a new plant, provided that they are well known to the Immigration Officer.

(*g*) The alien is a **timber measurer** sent here by a foreign vendor to check the measurement of a cargo.

(*h*) The alien is an **employee or servant accompanying** a person who is coming on a temporary visit to the United Kingdom; but such alien employee or servant should as a rule be placed on a time condition.

(*i*) The alien is an **employee or servant engaged** by a resident in the United Kingdom while abroad, subject to the following limitations :—

A **female domestic** who has been in the service of an employer abroad for more than two months may be allowed to land without a permit to continue the same employment. A time condition may be imposed if thought desirable.

A **male domestic or chauffeur or private secretary** who has been in the service of an employer abroad for more than two months may be allowed to land without a permit if the intention is a visit not exceeding three months. The landing should be conditional. Exceptional cases will be subject to discretion, but the above represents the attitude of the Ministry of Labour towards male employees.

The necessity for a permit does not, of course, apply to aliens already employed in the United Kingdom who go abroad with their employer and return in the same employment.

(*j*) The **alien** was **called to the colours** whilst resident in the United Kingdom, and on returning from military service within a period not exceeding six months from the end of such service can show that his parents are domiciled in this country. In the case of an alien without relatives in this country, who returns within the above-mentioned period to the United Kingdom, after military service, to take up the same employment for which an unlimited permit was originally issued, the Immigration Officer may exercise his discretion.

(*k*) The alien is coming to the United Kingdom as the direct **representative of a foreign firm** and will continue to be paid and controlled from abroad by that firm; or if the alien is coming to be employed on liaison work in a branch or selling agency established in this country for a foreign firm, and is to be paid and controlled by the parent house abroad and not by the branch or selling agency in the United Kingdom. Consequently, if an alien arriving under this clause is refused leave to land it should not be under 1 (3) (*b*). In proper cases there is no objection to the admission of an alien of these classes; but, in view of the difficulty which may exist in distinguishing between employment and liaison or representation, conditional landing should be the usual course.

An alien whose visa is marked " Authorised by H.O. No....." should not be refused permission to land under Article 1 (3) (*b*).

When young alien women arrive to take up employment without permits, and the Immigration Officer is satisfied as to the genuine nature of the employment and that the alien is acting in ignorance of the law, the Ministry of Labour do not object to a discretion being exercised as to giving leave to land, subject to a time condition not exceeding a month.

A similar discretion may be exercised in the case of a professor or lecturer coming to a University or a better-class school, who arrives without a Ministry of Labour permit. The time condition should not exceed one month.

78. Students.—Many aliens claim to be students and it will be found necessary to discriminate between those who intend to devote themselves to following a definite course of study here, and those whose object or suspected object is partly study and partly employment of some kind. Students may be classed into

(*a*) those coming to public schools or universities for general or professional education,

(*b*) genuine students taking holiday courses at schools or universities or with private teachers or families to learn English,

(*c*) vocational students, i.e. coming to technical colleges, e.g. textile, physical training, nursing, etc.

(*d*) waiters, commercial employees, etc., coming to acquire a sufficient knowledge of English for the purpose of the occupation they intend to follow.

Classes *a* and *b* are generally in a position to pay while here; classes *c* and *d* very often accept employment either *au pair* or paid. All students should be asked whether they intend to take employment *au pair* or otherwise and a note on this point should be made on the landing card and in the conditional landing report if so landed.

79. There are two **classes of students** :—

(A) Paying.
(B) *Au Pair* or salaried.

Class A.

(*a*) University students (other than medical students) about whom there is no doubt may be landed unconditionally.

Medical and dental students who hold no degree and are coming here for a full five years' course of study and who satisfy the Immigration Officer that they have been accepted as such by the appropriate examining body and that arrangements for their studies at the University have been made should in the first instance be conditionally landed in the case of Americans for nine months, in other cases (excepting refugees) for six months.

When the evidence of acceptance by the University is not satisfactory the conditional landing should not exceed three months. Medical students who are refugees should, if allowed to land, be placed on a time condition not exceeding two months, but **aliens holding a foreign degree** who desire to study here with a view to obtaining a British degree either medical or dental may, if otherwise satisfactory, be landed for a period not exceeding one month. They

should, however, be specifically warned that they must make no arrangement for study or pay any examination or medical school fees until they have ascertained from the Home Office whether they will be permitted to prolong their stay.

In all cases medical students should be verbally warned that on completion of their studies they will be expected to leave the United Kingdom, and that it is unlikely that they will be allowed to establish themselves in practice in this country.

When a medical student who has obtained a degree in the United Kingdom desires to return to seek or take up a hospital appointment for the purpose of qualifying for a higher degree he should not be regarded as requiring a Ministry of Labour Permit, and if otherwise satisfactory may be conditionally landed for six months.

When an appointment has already been secured particulars should be noted in the conditional landing report. In cases where an appointment is being sought the alien should be instructed to notify the Department as soon as one has been obtained.

This arrangement does not contemplate the setting up of any kind of private practice.

(*b*) Males under 16 proceeding to reputable schools may be landed for 12 months or unconditionally, at discretion. Italian boys, however, whose parents live in U.K. will require special consideration, as employment and permanent residence are usually involved. If refusal of young male Italians is not justified they should be landed conditionally for one or two months.

(*c*) Other males who are proved to be genuine students, and have adequate means of support, including boursiers of the Association Nationale Française pour favoriser l'Etude des Langues Etrangères, and holders of Certificates issued by the Swiss Mercantile Society in London, The Swedish Commercial School in London, the Danish Commercial School at 71, Eaton Rise, London, or by the International Confederation of Students, may be landed for six months.

(*d*) Those producing receipts from Pitman's, Skerry's, the Berlitz, Herne Bay, or similar schools, and other students about whom there is a doubt, should not be landed for more than three months.

(*e*) As regards female students the above rules may be administered somewhat leniently, and a discretion is given to land them conditionally or unconditionally according to the circumstances of the individual case. If there is reason to suspect an intention to seek employment, a condition should be imposed.

All students, except those going to Universities or reputable schools, should be asked whether they contemplate employment, paid or unpaid. Their reply should be noted on the landing card or report.

Class B. Students Au Pair or Salaried.

(*a*) Strictly, an alien coming *au pair*, or to receive any remuneration, should be in possession of a permit from the Ministry of Labour, unless there is clear evidence that the primary object is education or study.

(*b*) As regards males, this rule should be generally observed, but some discretion may be exercised if the alien is :—

(I) The son or employee of a business man abroad, who is coming to work temporarily in the office of the Firm's correspondents in this country, with a view to learning the British end of the business.

(II) A volunteer of good class coming to an important business house or industrial concern, other than a hotel or restaurant.

(III) An apprentice coming to serve articles with a responsible company or firm.

(*c*) Student-employees coming under one of the arrangements made with foreign governments should be landed according to the arrangement.

(*d*) As regards females, those coming to *au pair* employment for the purpose of learning English may be landed for two months. Girls coming to Convents may, even when salaried, be landed for 12 months.

French girl students proceeding to the United Kingdom for the purpose of learning English under the auspices of the Foyer de la Jeune Fille Française en Angleterre, 38, Gloucester Gardens, London, W.2, in which the French Embassy and Consul General are interested, should be in possession of a Certificate in the form approved. Students arriving in possession of this Certificate may, if otherwise satisfactory, be landed for two months.

A similar arrangement has been reached as regards Scandinavian young women from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. A student arriving under this arrangement should carry a certificate issued by the appropriate Scandinavian Y.W.C.A. in London. Such a student, if otherwise satisfactory, may be landed for two months.

80. If an alien, originally admitted as a student or as a visitor, returns after a short absence abroad, and is found to be in employment here, an entry of the employment in his Police Registration Certificate may be accepted as evidence that there is no objection to the employment. In some cases he may produce a letter from the Home Office to this effect; but unless his papers show that he was under a condition which is now cancelled, a short time-condition should be imposed.

81. Agreements have been concluded between H.M. Government and certain other Governments regarding the visits of students to the United Kingdom. In these cases the Immigration Officer's

report should show clearly that the alien has been landed under the relevant Agreement.

Belgium (*a*).—The agreement is similar to the Anglo-French arrangement.

Denmark (*b*).—An agreement has been made regarding agricultural students. The students should be in possession of a letter from the Agricultural Commissioner attached to the Danish Legation, or of some other satisfactory evidence. The condition should be for six months. (*See* also Scandinavia.)

Estonia (*c*).—Students under this agreement will have their visas marked "Estonian Agreement A," or "Estonian Agreement B." The "A" visa will indicate that the student cannot bear the entire expense of the stay and intends to find employment in aid. The "B" visa will indicate that the student does not contemplate paid employment.

Both "A" and "B" classes should be landed conditionally for three months, and warned that they must not take up employment, paid or unpaid, without Home Office approval.

Finland (*d*).—An agreement has been concluded regarding Finnish girl student-employees, who have either completed a University course or remained at a good class school until the age of 18, and who in order to learn English are willing to take up private domestic service in the United Kingdom. A Certificate furnished to the British Passport Control Officer by the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and presented by the alien should, providing that she has obtained a visa, be accepted in lieu of a Ministry of Labour permit. The Alien may be landed conditionally for four months and told to apply to the Home Office as soon as she has arranged employment. As it will be her intention to remain longer, she should be sent to the Medical Inspector. (*See* also Scandinavia.)

France (*e*) Class I.—A student who has already obtained employment will hold a limited Ministry of Labour permit endorsed "French Arrangement."

Class II.—A student who has not obtained employment will hold a Certificate of the French Ministry of Labour that he is a student employee under the agreement, together with an undertaking to be signed and surrendered at the port of arrival. This class should be landed conditionally for two months. As it will be his intention to remain longer, he should be sent to the Medical Inspector.

Germany (*f*).—An arrangement has been made for the interchange of British and German Hotel student-employees. A German coming here under this agreement will hold a permit issued by the Ministry of Labour.

Holland (*g*).—An arrangement has been concluded similar to the Anglo-Belgian arrangement.

Latvia.—An agreement has been concluded with the Latvian Government to admit to the United Kingdom suitable Latvian girls who in order to learn English are willing to take up domestic service in a private household or to enter into an *au pair* arrangement.

A certificate furnished to the British Passport Control Officer in Riga by the Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and presented by the alien should, provided she has obtained a visa, be accepted in lieu of a Ministry of Labour permit.

The alien may be landed conditionally for three months and told to apply to the Home Office as soon as she has obtained employment. As it will be her intention to remain longer she should be sent to the Medical Inspector.

Roumania (*h*).—Students in possession of certificates from Roumanian Schools for the purpose of entering a University in this country should not be allowed to land for that purpose unless the certificate bears the endorsement of the Roumanian Minister of Public Instruction.

Scandinavia and Finland (*i*).—A student-employee of commerce or business may obtain from the British representative in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or Finland, a certificate showing that temporary employment in the United Kingdom has been arranged. The full particulars of the employment may not always be filled in. This certificate may be accepted in lieu of a Ministry of Labour permit. The alien should be landed conditionally for two months, and informed that he may apply to the Home Office for an extension.

Spain (*j*).—An agreement similar to the French arrangement has been concluded with the Spanish Government. But the condition should be for 12 months.

SPECIAL CLASSES OF ALIENS.

83. In addition to instructions of a general character issued to the Immigration Officers, special instructions have been circulated from time to time relating to particular classes of persons. Some of these are of a temporary character, and cannot be incorporated in these instructions; but the more important of those which are still in force are given in subsequent paragraphs.

84. Waiters.—All kinds of ruses are tried by waiters to obtain admission to this country, especially at the close of continental seasons.

A favourite device is to pose as a student, as an agent for wine or macaroni, or as a representative of a continental business house. When the Immigration Officer feels a doubt as to whether a refusal of leave to land is justified in any particular case, a conditional landing for a short period should be imposed.

85. American Bands and Musicians.—A sharp watch should be kept, especially at Atlantic and Channel ports, for band players

without Ministry of Labour permits. If the officer is satisfied that an alien is seeking admission for the purpose of playing in an orchestra he should be refused leave to land in the absence of a permit. If the officer is merely suspicious, a sufficient note of the examination should be taken to support a prosecution if and when necessary, and the alien should be landed conditionally or unconditionally at discretion.

86. Artists of International reputation may, at the discretion of the Immigration Officer, be allowed to land unconditionally despite the absence of a Ministry of Labour permit.

Other artists and film employees such as camera-men, producers, and talking-film technicians, should be landed conditionally, even though claiming to be visitors without the intention of seeking employment. In the case of film employees the conditional period should be one month unless they hold Ministry of Labour permits for a longer period.

87. Artists returning from abroad.—Artistes previously landed with Ministry of Labour Permits, and returning from visits abroad to fulfil further engagements, may be landed conditionally for one month provided the terms of the new contract are approximate to those of the original contract.

88. U.S. Citizens to Morris and Ford Works.—U.S. citizens for Morris, Cowley and Pressed Steel Co. or other Morris or Ford undertakings without Ministry of Labour Permits should be landed for one month and a full report sent to the Chief Inspector.

89. Foreign Doctors and Nurses.—German doctors and nurses going to the German Hospital, Dalston, and foreign doctors going to the French Hospital, London, who produce on arrival a letter recording their appointments on the staffs of these Hospitals may be allowed to land unconditionally. A report giving name, etc., should be sent to the Chief Inspector in each case. The name of the person who will be relieved by the newcomer will usually be given in the letter of the Hospital, and should be mentioned in the Immigration Officer's report for the purpose of checking departure.

90. Share Swindlers.—When the Immigration Officer is satisfied that an alien is coming to the United Kingdom to deal in **bogus shares** or to form bogus companies, leave to land should be refused, and in cases of doubt a short time condition should be imposed. If cases of suspicion should arise where a condition is not imposed, e.g. a "resident returning," a report should be sent to the Chief Inspector. Special care and tact should be exercised in examining Americans of Jewish origin who describe themselves as stockbrokers or real estate agents.

91. Mormon Missionaries need not be landed conditionally.

92. French **(Algerian) pedlars** should not be permitted to land unless they are in possession of Ministry of Labour permits. Other pedlars, and hawkers, should usually be dealt with in the same way, but if there are special features the case may be referred.

93. Quail Attendants.—Aliens in charge of quails should be landed on condition that they do not remain in the country more than four weeks.

94. Aliens Opening Works, etc.—When an alien states that he is coming to this country to enquire about, or to make arrangements for, the transfer of all or any part of his firm's manufacturing activities from abroad to the United Kingdom, or the opening of works or the erection of a factory here, a report should be furnished giving the following particulars :—

The name and address of the foreign firm.
The type of goods manufactured.
The name and address of the firm at present acting as their agents here, if ascertained.

When a conditional landing or other report is made on the same alien, the above particulars should also be furnished in a separate report, quoting No. 608768/30.

All such aliens should be warned not to enter into any financial or other commitments until they have laid their plans before the Home Office.

95. Alien osteopaths should in the first instance be landed conditionally for one month unless they hold Ministry of Labour permits for a longer period.

101. Aliens to Marry.—Aliens of both sexes who state that they are coming to this country for the purpose of contracting marriage should be specially interrogated. In some cases it will be ascertained that the couple have not met for a long time, or even have never met before. The Immigration Officer should satisfy himself that marriage is really intended, and when leave to land is granted it should usually be for a limited period.

102. Marriages of convenience.—Alien prostitutes sometimes marry British subjects for the purpose of securing permanent residence in the United Kingdom and exemption from deportation. When a case comes to the notice of the Home Office, a circular is issued directing that if the women goes abroad she should not be allowed to re-enter the United Kingdom unless in possession of a valid British passport. Especially after a refusal of leave to land, entry with a no-passport excursion ticket may be attempted. The married names of these women, as well as the maiden names, should be entered in the Suspect Index. Cases of suspicion should be reported.

If from the passengers carrying British passports a foreign born woman who has been circulated as not to land unless in possession of a valid British passport is picked out, the British passport should be impounded and sent to the Chief Inspector with a report.

Suspected cases of mock marriages should be reported.

104. Foreign Scouts, who state on arrival that they are engaged on Scout business should hold a letter of recommendation from their own national headquarters or, in the absence of this, other documents showing that they are properly authorised.

105. Globe-trotters will usually qualify for refusal under Article 1 (1) or 1 (3) (*a*).

106. The card issued by the London Headquarters of the **All People's Association** (APA) to a member of one of its foreign branches who is visiting the United Kingdom may, if duly filled up and signed, be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the respectability of the person named thereon.

114. Refusal of leave to land.—Article 1 (1) of the Aliens Order, gives a discretion to the Immigration Officer to refuse leave to land to any alien, but this discretion must obviously be exercised with great discrimination. Whenever possible, refusal of leave to land should be under one of the other sub-clauses of Article 1; but when an Immigration Officer decides that he must refuse leave to land to an alien, simply in the exercise of his discretion under sub-clause (1), he must be prepared to justify his decision on definite and reasonable grounds, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

115. Article 1 (3) provides that

> " Leave shall not be given to an alien to land in the United Kingdom unless he complies with the following conditions . . ."
>
> " (*a*) he is in a position to support himself and his dependants; "

Article 1 (3) (*a*) is concerned with the alien who is likely to become a public charge. When an Immigration Officer has reason to suppose that an alien seeking to enter the country is not in a position to support himself and his dependants, if any, he is entitled to ask him what means he possesses and to call upon him to produce evidence of his means. If he is satisfied, as a result of his examination, that the alien is not in a position to support himself and his dependants, if any, leave to land should be refused.

It is impossible to lay down any general standard as to what constitutes adequate means. The Immigration Officer must exercise his discretion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the alien's position in life and his capacity or skill for earning his living, or in the case of a temporary visitor the proposed length of stay and the cost of return fare.

Sub-section 3 (*a*) has also a bearing upon the result of medical inspection (*see* para. 110).

> " (*b*) if desirous of entering the service of an employer in the United Kingdom he produces a permit in writing for his engagement issued to the employer by the Minister of Labour; "

The purpose of Article 1 (3) (*b*) is to exercise general control over the immigration of alien labour.

In order to maintain Article 1 (3) (*b*) as an effective form of control over the immigration of alien labour, it is clear that aliens coming here to look for work must be refused leave to land.

For instructions dealing with Ministry of Labour permits (*see* paras. 67–77).

> " (*c*) he is not a person of unsound mind or a mentally deficient person; "
>
> " (*d*) he is not the subject of a certificate given to the immigration officer by a medical inspector that for medical reasons it is undesirable that the alien should be permitted to land; "

Article 1 (3) (*c*) and (*d*) is concerned with medical inspection.

An alien who refuses to submit himself to medical examination may be refused leave to land under Article 1 (1).

Medical inspection is dealt with in paras. 110 to 113.

> " (*e*) he has not been sentenced in a foreign country for any extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1906; "

The provisions of Article 1 (3) (*e*) have always proved extremely difficult to work, because no man is likely to confess that he is a criminal. Information is, however, sometimes forthcoming from the Special Branch Officers or from other sources with regard to a particular individual.

> " (*f*) he is not the subject of a deportation order in force under the principal Act, or any Order in Council thereunder, or of an expulsion order under the Aliens Act, 1905; "

Article 1 (3) (*f*) deals with deportees and expulsees.

> " (*g*) he has not been prohibited from landing by the Secretary of State; "

Article 1 (3) (*g*) enables the Immigration Officer to refuse leave to land to those aliens on the Suspect Index who are noted as to be so refused, and also to act in individual cases under instructions from the Home Office.

> " (*h*) he fulfils such other requirements as may be prescribed by any general or special instructions of the Secretary of State."

Under Article 1 (3) (*h*) the only other requirement prescribed by general or special instructions of the Secretary of State is the necessity of obtaining a visa (*see* Part III " British Visas ").

PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT.

132. Abuse of In Transit Visa.—Aliens may occasionally obtain " in transit " visas, and pose as in transit passengers, although their real intention is to remain in the United Kingdom. The Immigration Staff can take certain precautions to prevent abuse of the " in transit " privileges by, *inter alia*, requiring passengers in transit to produce either a prepaid through ticket or evidence that they have ample means for the journey. If they cannot produce either one or the other, leave to land should as a rule be refused.

133. Visas for Countries of Destination.—All persons proceeding in transit through the United Kingdom to a country whose regulations require a visa should obtain the visa for the particular journey from the appropriate consul in the country in which they commence their journeys. Some countries will not grant in the United Kingdom a visa to aliens who are not resident here, and if aliens proceeding to such countries have not got the necessary visa on their arrival at a British port, they should be refused leave to land.

TRANSMIGRANTS.

138. A **transmigrant** is a passenger in transit through the United Kingdom who holds a prepaid ticket to some destination outside the United Kingdom, and is covered by the bond of a Shipping Company guaranteeing proper maintenance and control during transit, and removal from this country. A transmigrant is exempt from the provisions of Part I of the Aliens Order.

The difference between a transmigrant and a transit passenger is that the latter is not covered by the bond of a Shipping Company, and is consequently not exempt from the provisions of Part I of the Aliens Order.

139. Companies under Bond.—The following companies have given security under Article 4 regarding transmigrants :—

Anchor Line (1935) Ltd.
Atlantic Transport Line, including the following Companies for which they are agents :—United States Lines, American Merchant Lines and Baltimore Mail Line.
Booth Line.
Canadian Pacific Railway.
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.
Cunard White Star Limited.
Donaldson Atlantic Line.
Hamburg-American Line.

Holland-American Line.
Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
United States Lines (Atlantic Transport Line Bond).

142. Obligations of Companies.—It will be seen that transmigrants are exempted from the necessity of obtaining leave to land from an Immigration Officer. This makes it necessary that their arrival in and departure from the United Kingdom should be carefully checked to confirm that the shipping companies who have entered into a transmigrant bond are properly discharging their obligations.

III

EXTRACTS FROM IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

(1) Fiji.
(2) Honduras (British).
(3) Jamaica.
(4) Kenya.
(5) Nigeria.
(6) Rhodesia (Southern).
(7) Samoa.
(8) Somaliland (British).
(9) Zanzibar.

(1) **FIJI.**

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

Extract from Passports Ordinance, No. 2 of 1927.

. . . . .

3. It shall not be lawful for an alien to land in the Colony from any place beyond the Colony unless he has leave to land from a visiting officer. Provided that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to prohibit the landing of any alien who is returning to the Colony and is in possession of a permit duly issued pursuant to regulations made under this Ordinance and still in force. Persons prohibited from landing.

4.—(1) Every person landing in the Colony from any place beyond the Colony shall be in possession of a passport that is to say— Passports required.

(*a*) in the case of a British subject or a British protected person he shall have in his possession a British passport;

(*b*) in the case of an alien (other than an alien who is a British protected person) coming from a foreign country he shall have in his possession a passport which has been vised by a British Consular Officer or other person duly so authorised in that country;

(*c*) in the case of an alien (other than an alien who is a British protected person) coming from any part of His Majesty's Dominions he shall have in his possession a national passport or some recognised travel document British or foreign either document to bear the visa of a British Official authorised to grant visas.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor in his discretion to exempt any person or class of persons either permanently or for a limited period from all or any of the provisions of this section. Powers of exemption.

. . . . .

Extracts from Immigrants Ordinance, No. 2 of 1909 (as amended).

5.—(1) If on arrival of any vessel in the Colony there be on board the vessel any of the persons following (that is to say)— Classes of persons to be forbidden to land.

(*a*) a prostitute gambler or habitual drunkard; or

(*b*) a person who has been convicted by a legal tribunal having jurisdiction beyond the Colony of any crime against the person or against property which if committed within the limits of the Colony would have been punishable by the Supreme Court or by any court of summary jurisdiction; or

(*c*) a person suffering from any form of contagious infectious or communicable disease; or

(*d*) a lunatic idiot or person of unsound mind; or

(*e*) a destitute immigrant; or
(*f*) a stowaway; or
(*g*) an undesirable immigrant:

a visiting officer shall by notice given to the master of the vessel forbid all such persons to land in the Colony and if any such persons shall have been removed to a quarantine station under the Quarantine Ordinance 1928 such persons shall be returned to the vessel and the notice aforesaid shall be served and shall have effect as if such person had not been so removed. Provided that a stowaway may be landed with the permission of the Commissioner of Police for the purpose of his being prosecuted.

. . . . .

13.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance contained a visiting officer may refuse to permit any person to land in the Colony unless he shall deposit with the Colonial Treasurer such sum not exceeding fifty pounds as the said visiting officer may direct or shall furnish security to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police for all costs and charges and passage expenses out of the Colony in the event of his becoming a charge on the Colony within three years from the date of his landing in the Colony.

(2) Any money deposited with the Colonial Treasurer in the manner prescribed by this section shall be retained by the Colonial Treasurer for a period not exceeding three years from the time of deposit and the Colonial Treasurer shall be entitled to deduct therefrom all costs and charges and passage expenses which may have been incurred in respect of such person. At the expiration of any period not exceeding three years from the time of deposit it shall be lawful for the Colonial Treasurer to repay to such person the said sum so deposited or the balance thereof (if any) which may remain in his hands.

(3) A statement in writing purporting to be signed by the Colonial Treasurer shall constitute prima facie evidence of the amount of costs and charges and passage expenses incurred on behalf or in respect of any person and that they have been expended out of the public funds of the Colony.

(4) A visiting officer may also refuse to allow any person to land and remain in the Colony unless such person shall in addition to observing any condition which may be imposed under the foregoing provisions of this section have obtained from the Commissioner of Police a permit to land and remain in the Colony which shall be in such form for such period and subject to such conditions as the Commissioner of Police may think fit.

(5) Any person who having been required by the visiting officer to obtain a permit as aforesaid fails so to do and remains in the Colony or who remains in the Colony after the expiration of the period allowed in the permit or who commits a breach of or fails

to comply with any of the conditions therein contained may be deported by the Governor from the Colony to the place whence he came. . . .

(2) HONDURAS (BRITISH).

Extracts from the Undesirable Immigrants Ordinance.

Destitute Immigrant.

2. " Destitute immigrant " means any person not being native of the Colony who seeks admission into the Colony from any place beyond the Colony and who in the opinion of any visiting officer is unable to maintain himself by his own labour or is destitute or is likely to become chargeable to the Colony; and shall mean and include any person who when required so to do fails to deposit, on arrival in the Colony, the sum of one hundred dollars in American currency or its equivalent; such sum of money shall include any deposit (in excess of the cost of his passage) made by the person with the agent or owner of any vessel on which he arrived in the Colony as security against quarantine charges or any other expenses to which the agent or owner of the vessel may be made liable in respect of such person.

Undesirable Immigrant.

" Undesirable immigrant " means any person whom the Governor shall from time to time by a declaration in writing, directed to the Superintendent of Police, declare to be likely to be dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony or likely to cause unrest in the Colony.

Classes of Persons Forbidden to Enter the Colony.

5.—(1) No person being one of the following, that is to say :—

(*a*) A prostitute, gambler, or habitual drunkard; or

(*b*) A person who has been convicted by a legal tribunal having jurisdiction beyond the Colony of any crime against the person or against property which if committed within the limits of the Colony would have been punishable by the Supreme Court or by any Court of Summary Jurisdiction; or

(*c*) A person suffering from any form of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; or

(*d*) A lunatic, idiot, or person of unsound mind; or

(*e*) A destitute immigrant; or

(*f*) A stowaway; or

(*g*) An undesirable immigrant

shall enter the Colony, and it shall be lawful for a visiting officer by notice served on such person in manner hereinafter provided to forbid any such person to enter, or who having already entered, to order such person to depart forthwith.

Governor may permit destitute Immigrant to land.

14.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to permit a destitute immigrant to enter or land in the Colony—

If coming under contract.

(*a*) Upon his proving to the satisfaction of the Governor that he was at the time of his arrival in the Colony under a lawful and valid engagement of service to some person whose place of abode is within the Colony and who is approved of by the Governor; or

On depositing one hundred dollars.

(*b*) Upon his depositing a sum of one hundred dollars with the Colonial Treasurer or the District Commissioner of the district in which he is about to enter or land on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer; or

On furnishing security.

(*c*) Upon his furnishing security to the satisfaction of a District Commissioner that he will repay the Colonial Treasurer all costs and charges, not exceeding one hundred dollars, which within three years from the date of his landing may have been incurred in his regard.

Power of Governor in special cases.

15. It shall be lawful for the Governor, upon special circumstances shown, to permit the landing of any of the persons designated in sub-section one of section five of this Ordinance, and the permission may be either unconditional or subject to such conditions as the Governor may deem fit to impose.

Ordinance limited to the Port of Belize. Power of extension to other ports and power to suspend Ordinance.

21. The provisions of this Ordinance with respect to vessels shall apply only to vessels arriving in the Port of Belize, unless and until extended to any other ports of the Colony by order of the Governor in Council, and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time by proclamation to suspend the operation of this Ordinance or any part thereof and for such period of time as may be deemed expedient and to again revive it or any part of it.

No theatrical company or circus troupe permitted to enter Colony except under certain conditions.

23.—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section twenty-one of this Ordinance, no person who is a member of or employed by any theatrical company, circus troupe or similar body, or who intends whilst in the Colony to give any public performance as an actor, circus performer, acrobat, conjuror, singer or of a like

character shall be permitted to enter the Colony unless he fulfils the conditions laid down in this section in addition to the other requirements of this Ordinance and otherwise.

(2) He shall before landing or entering the Colony make a declaration to the Collector of Customs stating the time he proposes to remain in the Colony and his destination on departure.

(3) He shall satisfy the Collector of Customs that he, together with any animals brought by him, will be admitted to such destination in due course.

(4) If the Collector of Customs shall be so satisfied he may issue a permit authorising the person named therein to land or enter the Colony and to remain in the Colony for the time therein specified.

(5) Any person subject to the provisions of this section who shall land or enter the Colony without such a permit or who shall remain in the Colony longer than the time specified in such permit shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or in default of payment to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months, and in addition shall be deported.

(3) JAMAICA.

Extract from Immigration Regulations.

2. The following are prohibited immigrants :—

(*a*) Any person who fails to pass the dictation test in a prescribed language.

(*b*) Any idiot, imbecile, feeble-minded person, or epileptic.

(*c*) Any person suffering from a serious transmissible disease or defect.

(*d*) Any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (except such person can satisfy the Governor that he is visiting the Island for the purpose of being treated in the Island for such disease, and has the means of maintaining himself during his residence in the Island), trachoma, or with any loathsome or dangerous communicable disease, either general or local.

(*e*) Any person suffering from any other disease or mental or physical defect, which from its nature is in the opinion of a Health Officer, liable to render the person concerned a charge on the funds provided for the relief of the poor or on any charitable institution.

(*f*) Any person suffering from any other disease, disability, or disqualification which in the opinion of the Health Officer renders him unable or unfit to earn a living by work, or dangerous to the public health.

(*g*) Any person who has been convicted of a crime and sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more, unless five have elapsed since the termination of the imprisonment.

(*h*) Any person who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude, but whose sentence has been suspended or shortened conditionally on his emigration, unless five years have elapsed since the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced.

(*i*) Any prostitute, procurer or person living on the prostitution of others.

But the following are excepted :

(1) Any person possessed of a certificate of exemption as prescribed, in force for the time being.

(2) Members of the King's regular land or sea forces.

(3) The master and crew of any public vessel of any Government.

(4) Any person, a native of, or domiciled in Jamaica.

(5) The master and crew of any other vessel landing during the stay of the vessel in any port in the Island.

(6) Any person duly accredited by the Government of Jamaica, by the Imperial Government, or any other Government, or sent by any Government on any special mission.

(7) Any person introduced into the Island under any Immigration Protection and Regulation Law for the time being in force.

3. Any prohibited immigrant within the meaning of paragraph (*a*) only of section 2 above may, if thought fit by an officer, be allowed to enter the Island or to remain within the Island on the following conditions :—

(*a*) He shall on entering the Island and on failing to pass the dictation test, deposit with the officer the sum of £30.

(*b*) He shall within 30 days after depositing such sum, obtain from the Governor a certificate of exemption as prescribed or depart from the Island, and thereupon the deposit shall be returned, but otherwise the deposit or any part thereof may be forfeited and he shall be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant.

A fee of £5 is payable for a Certificate of Exemption.

4. **Prescribed Languages.** The prescribed languages referred to in paragraph 2 (*a*) above are :—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish and Roumanian.

. . . . .

7. **Aliens.** Leave to land shall not be given to an alien, except by special permission of the Governor, unless he complies with the following additional conditions :—

(*a*) He is in possession of a visa.

(*b*) Except in the cases mentioned in paragraph (*e*) below he delivers to the Officer a photograph of himself to be retained by the Officer and, if the Officer so requires, allow to be taken

by the Officer, such finger prints as the Officer may demand or require.

(*c*) He deposits with the Treasurer of the Island to the account of the Aliens Fund the sum of thirty pounds to be applied in meeting any charges incurred within seven years from the time of the deposit by public or parochial funds for the maintenance of the alien or his dependants, or incurred in connexion with him or them while in Jamaica or for his or their deportation or repatriation, and the balance, if any, or the whole, if no part is applied as aforesaid, shall be repaid to the depositor after the expiration of the said period or on his deportation or repatriation at any time within the said period, after deducting the sum of five pounds, which shall go to the General Revenue of the Colony: Provided always that the Officer may, subject to special or general directions of the Governor, reduce or waive such deposit.

(*d*) He is, after such payment, in a position to support himself and his dependants (if any).

(*e*) If he is desirous of entering the service of an employer in Jamaica, or of making his home with a relative in Jamaica, he delivers to the Officer, to be retained by the Officer, a permit in writing for his engagement, or for his sojourn, in Jamaica, issued to his employer, or to his relative, as the case may be, by the Governor, accompanied by a certificate from a Consular or Police Officer or a Notary Public in the country at which the alien embarked, to which shall be affixed the photograph and finger prints of the alien, certifying that such finger prints were made in the presence of such Consular or Police Officer or Notary Public, and that the person making the same is the person whose photograph is affixed to such certificate.

(*f*) He is not the subject of a certificate given to the Officer by the Health Officer that for medical reasons it is undesirable that the alien should be permitted to land.

(*g*) He has not been sentenced in a *foreign country* for any extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Acts 1870 to 1932.

(*h*) He is not the subject of a deportation order in force issued in Jamaica.

(*i*) He has not been prohibited from landing by the Governor.

(*j*) He fulfils such other requirements as may be prescribed by any special or general instructions of the Governor.

8.--(1) The Governor, or the Officer in accordance with special or general directions of the Governor, may attach such conditions as he may think fit to the grant of permission to an alien to land, and the alien shall comply with the conditions so attached.

(2) An alien who fails to comply with any conditions so attached shall be deemed to be an alien to whom leave to land has been refused.

(4) KENYA.

Extract from Immigration Regulations.

1. Admission to Kenya may be refused unless immigrants, other than those defined in paragraph 2, are in possession of valid passports or other documents satisfactorily establishing identity issued by or on behalf of the Governments of which they are subjects, and duly visaed where necessary or endorsed for the British Empire or Kenya Colony.

2. Passports or other documents of identity are not required in respect of persons falling within the following classes nor is any restriction imposed in regard to their entry to Kenya :—

(*a*) Members of His Majesty's Forces;

(*b*) Officers and crews of the fleet of any friendly power;

(*c*) Any person duly accredited to the Colony by or under the authority of the Imperial or any other Government;

(*d*) The wife and any child under the age of sixteen years of a person not being a prohibited immigrant, provided they are not themselves prohibited immigrants as defined in sub-paragraphs (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) of paragraph 3;

(*e*) Any person who has been formerly domiciled in the Colony or has been resident therein for a period or periods in the aggregate of not less than five years and does not come within the meaning of any of the sub-paragraphs (*b*) to (*g*) of paragraph 3.

3. Immigration into the Colony of any person of any of the classes defined in the following sub-paragraphs is prohibited :—

(*a*) Any person without visible means of support, or any person who is likely to become a pauper or a public charge;

(*b*) Any idiot or insane person;

(*c*) Any person suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease or from trachoma;

(*d*) Any person who, not having received a free pardon, has been convicted in any country other than the Colony of murder or any offence for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed for any term, and who by reason of the circumstances connected therewith is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant, but this provision shall not apply to offences of a political character not involving moral turpitude.

(*e*) Any prostitute, and any person living on or receiving or who may have lived on or received any part of the proceeds of the prostitution of others;

(*f*) Any person who, in consequence of information received from any trusted source or from any Government, whether

British or Foreign, through official or diplomatic channels, is deemed by the Principal Immigration Officer to be an undesirable immigrant;

Provided that every decision of the Principal Immigration Officer under this paragraph shall be subject to the confirmation or otherwise of the Governor in Council, whose decision shall be final.

(*g*) Any person who has been ordered to leave the Colony;

(*h*) Any person entering or endeavouring to enter the Colony who not having received a free pardon has been convicted in the Colony of murder or of any offence for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed for a term of not less than six months;

Provided that the Governor may permit any of the persons mentioned in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*g*) of this section to enter the Colony upon bonds, with or without securities, for good behaviour being entered into by or on behalf of such persons upon such conditions and as to such amount as the Governor may determine.

4. Any person appearing to be a prohibited immigrant under sub-paragraph (*a*) of paragraph 3 above and not coming within the provisions of sub-paragraphs (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) of paragraph 3 may be granted a conditional permit to enter the Colony upon depositing :—

(i) if a native of Asia or Africa the sum of £10;

(ii) in the case of any other person, the sum of £50.

Provided that in lieu of requiring such deposit, security by bond may be accepted to the amount of such deposit with one or more sureties approved by the immigration authorities and resident in the Colony. Permits are cancelled and deposits returned, or bonds revoked, conditional on intending immigrants satisfying the Immigration Officer within a period of twelve months from date of entry that they are no longer prohibited immigrants and are not likely to become paupers or public charges.

It is the practice of certain shipping companies, for their own protection, to require intending immigrants to deposit such a sum as the condition of the issue of a passage ticket.

6. No such deposit is required, however, at Mombasa in respect of travellers arriving at that port and proceeding direct to the Belgian Congo provided their passports are in order and bear a visa to this effect.

7. See also under "MISSIONARIES" in Summary of Visa Regulations.

(5) NIGERIA.

Extract from Immigration Restriction Ordinance.

1. The entry into Nigeria of British and Alien non natives is subject to compliance with the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, Chapter 157, Laws of Nigeria.

2. The Ordinance does not apply to the following persons :—

(*a*) Officers and members of the crews of His Majesty's Ships or the ships of any friendly power.

(*b*) Any member of His Majesty's Military, diplomatic or consular services.

(*c*) Any person duly accredited to Nigeria by any Government.

(*d*) Any person in the service of the Government of a neighbouring country entering and passing through Nigeria to and from such country.

All other persons arriving in Nigeria are prohibited immigrants until the completion of the Immigration Officers examination.

3. In the main the Ordinance is designed to exclude from Nigeria all persons, other than natives of Nigeria, who are likely to become destitute and a consequent charge on public funds and, all persons other than natives of Nigeria who are likely to conduct themselves so as to endanger the peace and good order of Nigeria.

4. The expression " non native " is used frequently in the text of the Ordinance and is defined in the Interpretation Ordinance as " any person who is not a native of Nigeria or a native foreigner." Native foreigner means any person (not being a native of Nigeria) whose parents were members of a tribe or tribes indigenous to some part of Africa and the descendants of such persons, and shall include any person one of whose parents was a member of such tribe. Every non native arriving in Nigeria must present himself for examination as to whether he is a fit and proper person to be admitted into the country.

5. If a non native desiring to enter Nigeria is under an agreement or contract to serve another person, then, if he is considered in all other respects a desirable immigrant and, if his prospective employer is a person, firm, or approved missionary society of good repute and financial stability the intending immigrant will be permitted unconditional immigration.

6. In accordance with Section 14 (2) of the Ordinance the person, firm or approved missionary society employing him will then be responsible to Government for his repatriation expenses should he become liable to be dealt with as a prohibited immigrant within 18 months of his arrival in the country, or, if he determined the contract of employment, for a period of two months from the date

on which the employer gives notice in writing to the Principal Immigration Officer of the determination by the employee of the contract or whichever period shall be the shorter.

7. Certificates of fitness to reside in Nigeria are limited to one tour of service and, although not actually cancelled, they are considered as automatically cancelled when the person to whom they are issued leaves Nigeria. Thus every time a person returns to Nigeria, whether he has previously held a certificate or not, he is treated as a new arrival and, before he is permitted to land he has to satisfy the Immigration Officer that his financial position or status is such that he is not likely to become a charge on public funds.

8. Persons arriving whose standing is in doubt are informed that they are " prohibited immigrants " and cannot be allowed to land unless they deposit £60 or provide a surety for that amount (vide Sec. 11 (*a*) of the Ordinance). If the " prohibited immigrant " complies with the provisions of this section he may be granted conditional permission to enter Nigeria and to remain there for a period of six months. If at the end of that period there is still doubt as to whether the individual may not, at some future date, become a charge on the country, unconditional immigration is refused and, if a cash deposit of £60 has been made it may be forfeited under Sec. 11 (*c*) of the Ordinance and held against the expenses of possible repatriation. If a bond has been executed the guarantor is informed that unconditional immigration has been refused and that, he remains, under the Bond, responsible for repatriation.

9. The powers granted to Immigration Officers by Sec. 11 (*c*) of the Ordinance with regard to the forfeiture of the deposit or putting of a bond into suit are permissive and not mandatory. Therefore any action taken which extends the conditional period of residence will not prejudice any subsequent prosecution under the Ordinance should such a recourse be rendered desirable in the public interest.

10. A person who is a prohibited immigrant may apply to an immigration officer for a pass to enter Nigeria for a temporary visit, or for the purpose of passing through Nigeria to some other country. These passes are known as visiting passes and transit passes respectively. If the immigration officer decides to grant a pass he will require the applicant to deposit the sum of £60 and, if he is accompanied by his wife and children, a similar amount for each person accompanying him.

11. A visiting pass may only authorise a person to remain in Nigeria for twenty-one days but the pass may be extended from time to time by endorsement. These extensions cannot be made for more than fourteen days at a time and no pass can be extended beyond six weeks from its original date without the consent of the Governor. The money deposited for the pass is returned to the depositor on his leaving Nigeria.

12. A transit pass authorises the holder to enter Nigeria and proceed with all reasonable speed to the place where he is to leave Nigeria and thence to leave at the first available opportunity. A deposit of £60 must be paid by the applicant for a transit pass before such pass can be issued. The deposit is returnable on departure.

13. The penal section—Sec. 22 of the Ordinance—in respect of transit and visiting passes provides that any prohibited immigrant entering Nigeria in pursuance of such pass and remaining in Nigeria beyond the time allowed by such pass may be dealt with as a prohibited immigrant and all sums deposited in respect of such pass shall be forfeited.

(6) RHODESIA (SOUTHERN).

Extract from Immigrants' Regulations Ordinance.

1. The following is an extract from the Immigrants' Regulation Ordinance, setting out the categories of persons who are prohibited immigrants :—

" Any such person as is described in any sub-section of this section who enters or, having entered after the promulgation of this Ordinance, is found within this territory, shall be a prohibited immigrant, that is to say :—

" (1.) Any person or class of persons deemed by the Governor-in-Council on economic grounds, or on account of standard or habits of life, to be undesirable inhabitants.

" (2.) Any person who is unable, by reason of deficient education, to read and write any European language to the satisfaction of an immigration officer; or, in the case of an appeal to a magistrate's court, to the satisfaction of such magistrate; for the purposes of this sub-section Yiddish shall be regarded as a European language.

" (3.) Any person who is likely, if he entered the Colony, to become a public charge, by reason of infirmity of mind or body, or because he is not in possession, for his own use, of sufficient means to support himself and such of his dependants as he shall bring with him into the Colony.

" (4.) Any person who, from information received from any Government, whether British or foreign, through official or diplomatic channels, is deemed by the Governor-in-Council to be an undesirable inhabitant of or visitor to the Colony.

" (5.) Any prostitute, or any person, male or female, who lives or has lived on or knowingly receives or has received any part of the earnings of prostitution, or who procures or has procured women for immoral purposes.

" (6.) Any person who has been convicted in any country of any of the following offences (unless he has received a free

pardon therefor), namely, murder, rape, incest, sodomy, bestiality, arson, theft, receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen, fraud, forgery or uttering forged documents knowing the same to have been forged, counterfeiting coin or uttering coin knowing the same to be counterfeit, housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, burglary, robbery with violence, threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort, fraudulent insolvency selling, bartering, giving, or otherwise supplying intoxicating liquor or fire-arms to any coloured person or native, dealing in or being in possession of unwrought precious metal or rough or uncut precious stones, in contravention of any law, or of any attempt to commit any such offence, and by reason of the circumstances connected with the offence is deemed by the Governor-in-Council, or by an immigration officer acting pursuant to directions from the Governor-in-Council, to be an undesirable inhabitant of or visitor to the Colony.

" (7.) Any idiot or epileptic, or any person who is insane or mentally deficient, or any person who is deaf and dumb, or deaf and blind, or dumb and blind, or otherwise physically afflicted, unless in any such case he or a person accompanying him or some other person give security to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council for his permanent support in the Colony, or for his removal therefrom whenever required by the Governor-in-Council.

" (8.) Any person who is afflicted with leprosy or with any such infectious, contagious or loathsome or other disease (other than tuberculosis), as is defined by regulation; and any person who is afflicted with tuberculosis, unless he is in possession of a permit to enter the Colony, issued upon conditions prescribed by regulation.

(7) SAMOA.

Extract from the Samoa Immigration Order 1930 as amended by the Samoa Immigration Amendment Order 1935.

PART I.—REGULATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

RESTRICTIONS ON LANDING IN SAMOA.

2.—(1) Save with the authority of the Administrator and as hereinafter provided, no person shall land in Samoa from any place outside Samoa unless and until—

(*a*) He shall have made and delivered to an officer of Customs or of Police a declaration in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto (but this paragraph shall not apply to persons under the age of fourteen years).

(*b*) He shall have deposited with the Collector of Customs such sum (but not exceeding £50) as the Collector may deem necessary to defray the cost of transporting such person to a place outside Samoa where he will be permitted to land. But this paragraph shall not apply to—

(i) Any permanent resident of Samoa returning thereto after a temporary absence therefrom:

(ii) Any person who shall deposit with the Collector of Customs a ticket or other document which in the opinion of the Collector will entitle such person to obtain a passage away from Samoa at any time within five years from the date of the deposit without any further payment:

(iii) Any person who shall deposit with the Collector of Customs good and sufficient security (to the satisfaction of the Collector) to indemnify the Administration of Samoa against any cost (but not exceeding £50) which it might be put to in transporting such person from Samoa and in maintaining him pending transportation.

(2) Any person who lands in Samoa in breach of the provisions of this clause (apart from his liability to prosecution in accordance with the provisions thereinafter appearing) may be arrested and deported therefrom in the same manner as if he were a prohibited immigrant: Provided, however, that the said power of arrest and deportation shall be exercised only upon and in accordance with an authority in writing duly signed by the Administrator.

3. . . . . .

PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

4.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person of any of the following classes (hereinafter called "prohibited immigrants") to land in Samoa, that is to say,—

(*a*) Any person who is not in possession of a permit to enter in the form and to the effect set out in the Second Schedule hereto.

(*b*) Any idiot or insane person.

(*c*) Any person suffering from a contagious disease which, in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer, is loathsome or dangerous.

(*d*) Any person who is notified in writing under the hand of the Administrator (with the previous approval of the Minister) that such person's presence in Samoa may be injurious to the peace, order, or good government of the Territory.

(*e*) Any person who at any time within five years of the date of his arrival in Samoa has been convicted of, or has been released from, imprisonment after conviction in any place in respect of any criminal offence there punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.

(2) . . . . . .

(3) An application for a permit under paragraph (*a*) of subclause (1) hereof shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule hereto.

(4) The granting of the permit shall be in the discretion of the Administrator, and shall be subject to the condition that the immigrant shall produce a certificate of character from a police or other public officer or responsible person, of whom the Administrator approves, of the country whence he came, and to such other conditions as the Administrator may impose.

(5) A permit may in the Administrator's discretion include the wife of the immigrant and any one or more members of his family.

(6) No permit under this clause shall be of any force or effect unless and until the immigrant shall have complied with the provisions of paragraph (*b*) of subclause (1) of clause 2 of this Order.

(7) Nothing in this clause shall apply to a permanent resident of Samoa, or to a person born in Samoa.

Prohibited Immigrant may be deported.

5. Any prohibited immigrant who is found in Samoa may be arrested by any constable (without warrant) and placed and detained on board the ship by which he arrived in Samoa or on board any other ship about to leave Samoa, and may, pending his removal to such ship, be detained in such custody and in such place as the Administrator may direct.

Temporary Permits.

6.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (*a*) of subclause (1) of clause 4 of this Order the Administrator may grant a temporary permit in the form and to the effect set out in the Third Schedule hereto to any person of the class defined in the said paragraph who proves to the satisfaction of an officer of Customs or Police that he desires to enter Samoa as a visitor only for the purposes of business, pleasure, or health, and that he intends to leave Samoa within six months from the date of his arrival.

(2) A temporary permit granted under this clause may, in the Administrator's discretion, include such person's wife and any one or more members of his family.

Provisions relating to Temporary Permits.

7.—(1) A temporary permit granted under the last preceding clause hereof shall be for such period, not exceeding six months, as the Administrator shall determine (subject always to his right to revoke the same at any time), and subject to such conditions as he may impose.

(2) If any person to whom such temporary permit is granted desires to remain in Samoa beyond the period for which the permit was granted, he may make application to the Administrator, who may in his discretion grant an extension or extensions from time to time of the temporary permit.

(8) SOMALILAND (BRITISH).

S. 17468 of 7/10/35 as amended by S. 17468 of 12/11/35.

(Extract from Somaliland Immigration Restriction Ordinance.)

The following is an extract from the Somaliland Immigration Restriction Ordinance :—

Attention is particularly directed to paragraph 6 (i) of the Ordinance, and in no circumstances should visas for British Somaliland be granted to persons of European race or extraction unless a permit to enter the Protectorate is first produced.

Applications for visas should be referred direct to the Secretary to the Government and a copy of the correspondence (in duplicate) should be sent to this Department.

Intending immigrant to be in possession of a passport.

" 5.—(1) Every intending immigrant into the Protectorate shall be in possession of a passport furnished with a photograph and duly issued or renewed not more than five years before the date of his arrival, or some other document establishing his nationality and identity to the satisfaction of the immigration officer.

Every passport issued by a Foreign Government to bear a British visa.

(2) Every passport issued by a Foreign Government shall bear a British visa except in cases where the necessity of a visa has been abolished by mutual arrangement between the British Government and the Foreign State.

6. The immigration into the Somaliland Protectorate by land or sea of any of the persons being or appearing to be of any of the classes defined in this section (in this Ordinance referred to as Prohibited Immigrants ') is prohibited :—

(*a*) Any person without visible means of support or any person who is likely to become a pauper or a public charge.

(*b*) Any idiot or insane person.

(*c*) Any person who, not having received a free pardon, has been convicted in any country of murder or an offence for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed for any term, and who by reason of the circumstances connected therewith is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant.

(*d*) Any prostitute.

(*e*) Any person who, from information officially received by the Governor from a Secretary of State, or from the officer administering the government of any British Colony or Protectorate, or from any Foreign Minister or from any officer administering the government of any Foreign Colony or Protectorate, is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant.

(*f*) Any person who is shown, by evidence which the Governor may deem sufficient, to be likely to conduct himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order in the Protec-

torate or to excite enmity between the people of the Protectorate and His Majesty, or to intrigue against His Majesty's power and authority in the Protectorate.

(*g*) Any person who has signed or entered into an agreement to labour for hire in the Protectorate, or whose passage has been paid on his behalf with a view to his entering into such an agreement on arrival, unless the consent in writing of the Governor to immigration of such person has been obtained.

(*h*) Any person intending to undertake either missionary or educational work in the Protectorate, unless such person has obtained from His Majesty's Government permission in writing to undertake such work in the Protectorate.

(*i*) Any person of European race or extraction who has not obtained from the Secretary to the Administration a permit to enter the Protectorate.

(*j*) Any person who is a subject of a Foreign State by birth or naturalisation, and who has not obtained from the Secretary to the Government a permit to enter the Protectorate.

(*k*) Any indigenous inhabitant of Africa or Arabia who, in this Ordinance, is not included as a native, and who has not obtained from the Secretary to the Government a permit to enter the Protectorate."

(9) ZANZIBAR.

Extract from the Zanzibar Immigration Regulation and Restriction Decree.

" 2. 'Prohibited Immigrant' means any person being or appearing to be of any of the following classes :—

" (*a*) a pauper;

" (*b*) any idiot or insane person;

" (*c*) any person suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous, infectious or contagious disease or from trachoma;

" (*d*) any person, who, not having received a free pardon, has been convicted in any country of murder or any offence for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed for any term, and who, by reason of the circumstances connected therewith, is deemed to be an undesirable immigrant;

" (*e*) any prostitute, and any person living on or receiving or who may have lived on or received any part of the proceeds of the prostitution of others;

" (*f*) any person deemed by the Immigration Officer to be an undesirable immigrant in consequence of information or advice received from any Secretary of State or Colonial Minister, or through diplomatic channels or any Minister of a foreign country, or from any other official source.

" (*g*) any person who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, is addicted to the abuse of opium within the meaning of Section 19 of the Dangerous Drugs Decree.

" 4. The immigration in to the Protectorate by land, sea or air
" of a prohibited immigrant is prohibited.

" 5.—(1) No person shall be allowed to land in the Protectorate
" without a passport or permit issued by some recognised authority
" and any person desiring to enter the Protectorate shall, before
" being allowed to do so, appear before the Immigration Officer.

" 10. A pauper who is not in any other respect a prohibited
" immigrant may be allowed to enter the Protectorate in any of the
" following cases and upon the following conditions :—

" (*a*) if such person is the wife or child of a person who is
" not a prohibited immigrant;

" (*b*) if such person shall before landing deposit with the
" Immigration Officer :

" (i) if a native of Asia or Africa, the sum of one hundred
" rupees or such other less sum as the Immigration Officer
" may from time to time order;

" (ii) any other person, the sum of five hundred rupees.

" Provided that if such person shall within six months after
" entering the Protectorate obtain from the Immigration Officer
" a certificate that he does not come within the prohibition of this
" Decree such deposit shall be returned.

" Provided further that if such person shall fail to obtain such
" certificate within six months such deposit may be forfeited and
" such person may be treated as a prohibited immigrant.

" Provided that in the case of any person entering the Protec-
" torate under this section no liability shall attach to the vessel or
" the owners of the vessel in which such person may have arrived
" at any port of the Protectorate."

IV

FORMS

(1) AUSTRALIA :

Form of Application for Permit to Enter.

(2) BURMA :

Special Form of Application for Visa.

(3) INDIA :

(a) Special Form of Application for Visa.

(b) Special Form of Application for Missionary, etc., Work.

(4) NEW ZEALAND :

Special Form of Application for Permit to Enter.

(5) GENERAL :

(a) Form of Certificate of Identity.

(b) Form of Affidavit.

(c) Form of Questionnaire for Foreign Persons desirous of setting up Manufacture in the United Kingdom.

Form No. 47.

(1) COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO ENTER AUSTRALIA.

(*Immigration Act* 1901–1935).

NOTE.—This Application must be filled up in the English Language.

TO THE SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CANBERRA,
AUSTRALIA.

I, ...of..... Full name
..... do hereby make application for Address.
permission to enter Australia, and in support of the same submit the following particulars :—

(1) Full Name .....
(2) Nationality. .....Race .....
(3) I was born at.....on the.....
day of ....., 19 .....
Marital status (single, married, widowed or divorced).....
(4) I shall be accompanied by the following members of my family :—

——	Name	Sex	Age Next Birthday	Birthplace
Wife	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....

If unaccompanied by wife and children state "Travelling Unaccompanied."

(5) My last place of permanent residence was .....
(6) My present occupation is.....
(7) My proposed occupation in Australia is .....
(8) The amount of money in English currency which I undertake to bring with me to Australia is .....
(9) I attach a certificate by a qualified medical practitioner as to the mental and physical health of myself and the members of my family.
(10) Neither I nor any member of my family has ever been in prison or in a mental hospital (To be supported by a certificate from a police officer or other public official.)
(11) The European languages in which I can read and write fluently are.....
.....
(12) The names and addresses of friends and/or relatives in Australia are :—

Full Name	Address	Relationship
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(13) My intended place of residence in Australia is (if known).....

(14) I attach two photographs of myself and the members of my family who will accompany me.

Signature of Applicant .....

Dated at ....., ... day of..... ....., 19

WARNING.—Any person whose admission has been authorized may be prevented from landing on arrival if it is found that he has given misleading information in his application.

(2) FORM OF APPLICATION

to be filled in by

ALIEN DESIRING TO PROCEED TO BURMA.

1. Names in full. (Surname in capitals) :—

2. Surname at birth, if different :—

3. Address :—

   (*a*) Permanent

   (*b*) Present

4. Date of Birth :—

5. Place of Birth (Country and Town or District) :—

6. Present Nationality :—

7. Nationality at Birth :—

8. Nationality of Father at his Birth :—

9. Whether holder of a Passport from $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ Government :—

10. Whether previously in India or Burma, and, if so, places of residence, with dates :—

11. Whether applicant has been in other Asiatic countries or Russia since 1918, and, if so, particulars, including periods of residence :—

12. Profession or Occupation :—

13. Object of Journey. (If on behalf of a firm, name and nationality of firm should be stated) :—

14. District, Town, &c., of destination in Burma :—

15. Port of Landing in Burma :—

16. Name and Address of Persons who will furnish information as to applicant, if applied to :—

In Country of the Applicant.

(i)

(ii)

In the United Kingdom or Burma.

(If none known, say " None.")

(i)

(ii)

*Signature*_____

*Date*_____19

(3) FORM OF APPLICATION

to be filled in by

ALIEN DESIRING TO PROCEED TO INDIA.

1. Names in full. (Surname in capitals) :—

2. Surname at birth, if different :—

3. Address :—

(*a*) Permanent

(*b*) Present

4. Date of Birth :—

5. Place of Birth (Country and Town or District) :—

6. Present Nationality :—

7. Nationality at Birth :—

8. Nationality of Father at his Birth :—

9. Whether holder of a Passport from $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ Government :—

10. Whether previously in India, and, if so, places of residence, with dates :—

11. Whether applicant has been in other Asiatic countries or Russia since 1918, and, if so, particulars, including periods of residence :—

12. Profession or Occupation :—

13. Object of Journey. (If on behalf of a firm, name and nationality of firm should be stated) :—

14. Province, Town, &c. of destination in India :—

15. Port of Landing in India :—

16. Name and Address of Persons who will furnish information as to applicant, if applied to :—

In Country of the Applicant.

(i)

(ii)

In the United Kingdom or British India.
(If none known, say " None.")

(i)

(ii)

*Signature*_____

*Date*_____193

FORM OF APPLICATION

to be filled in by

PERSONS OTHER THAN BRITISH SUBJECTS DESIRING TO UNDERTAKE MISSIONARY, EDUCATIONAL OR PHILANTHROPIC WORK IN INDIA OTHERWISE THAN UNDER CERTAIN RECOGNISED SOCIETIES.

1. *Appreciating to the full the value of the work done in the past by missionary and other philanthropic societies and organisations, His Majesty's Government, cordially welcome their co-operation in the future in furthering the moral and material well-being of the peoples of India.*

2. *But the State, while recognising the obligations of Christian civilisation, is obliged to take adequate measures for maintaining public security, and accordingly His Majesty's Government have decided that, except in the case of persons working under certain recognised societies, every foreigner, whatever his religious belief, who is desirous of engaging in philanthropic, educational or medical work (whether he is a missionary or attached to a religious mission or not, and whether the mission or philanthropic enterprise with which he desires to associate himself is that of a secular or religious body) will be required to take out a permit authorising him to carry on his vocation. The permit, if granted, will be subject to an undertaking (as set forth below) to co-operate loyally with the Government of the country.*

3. *Application for a permit should be made on the Form below, which, when completed and signed, including the undertaking overleaf, should be sent to His Britannic Majesty's Representative in the country in which the applicant resides.*

4. *A married woman, accompanying her husband, should use a separate form.*

5. *His Britannic Majesty's Representative will cause the applicant to be notified as soon as the desired permission has been obtained, but some time will necessarily be occupied by the communications with the Indian authorities.*

6. *Arrangements for the journey to India should not be made until permission has been received.*

INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1. July 1927.

---

1. Name in full :—

---

2. Parentage, that is—

(*a*) Father's name in full.

(*b*) Mother's (maiden) name in full.

---

3. Address :—

(*a*) Permanent

(*b*) Present

4. Date of Birth :—

5. Place of Birth (Country and Town or District) :—

6. Nationality :—

7. Nationality at Birth :—

8. Nationality of Father at his Birth :—

9. Nationality of Mother at her Birth :—

10. Nationality of (Husband *or* Wife) at $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ Birth.

11. Whether holder of a Passport from $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ Government.

12. Whether previously in India, and, if so, places of residence, and names and particulars of Institutions under which applicant was serving, with dates :—

13. Whether applicant has been in other Asiatic countries or Russia since 1918, and, if so, particulars, including periods of residence :—

14. Name of Mission or Educational Body to which applicant will be attached :—

15. Place and Province of India in which it is proposed to work :—

16. Name and Address of Person or Persons, not more than three, who will furnish information as to applicant, if applied to :—

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

UNDERTAKING.

I hereby undertake to give all due obedience and respect to the lawfully constituted Government, and, while carefully abstaining from participation in political affairs, it is my desire and purpose that my influence, in so far as it may be properly exerted in such matters, should be so exerted in loyal co-operation with the Government; and, in particular, if engaged in educational work, I undertake to do all in my power to promote good-will and understanding between the people and the Government of the country, and to make those under my care law-abiding and good citizens.

*Signature*_____

*Date*_____

C. Form No. 303.]

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS.

(4) APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO ENTER NEW ZEALAND.

(*Immigration Restriction Amendment Act*, 1920.)

(To be filled up in the English language.)

To the Honourable the Minister of Customs,
Wellington, New Zealand.

I,..... Full name.
of..... do hereby make this application to enter New Zealand [accompanied by my wife and/or my minor unmarried child(ren)], and submit the following particulars concerning myself [and my wife and/or such child(ren)] :— Present address. Strike out any words in brackets not required.

(1.) Full name :.....

(2.) Sex : ..... (3.) Nationality : .....

(4.) Race or people to which applicant belongs : .....
(European, Chinese, Indian, &c.)

(5.) Place and date of birth : ....
(Place of birth.) (Date of birth.)

(6.) Places of birth and nationality of parents—

(*a*.) Father :.....
(Place of birth.) (Nationality.)

(*b*.) Mother :.....
(Place of birth.) (Nationality.)

(7.) Last place of permanent residence :.....

(8.) (*a*.) Whether previously in New Zealand : .....

(*b*.) If so, when : From ..... to .....
(Date[s] of arrival.) (Date[s] of departure.)

(9.) Marital state : .....
(Single, married, widowed, or divorced.)

(10.) If married—

(*a*.) Full name and age of wife :.....
(Full name.) (Age.)

(*b*.) Full name[s], age[s], and sex[es] of child[ren] :—

Full Name.	Age.	Sex.

(*c*.) Names of members of my family mentioned above who are to accompany me :.....

(11.) Occupation : .....

(12.) (*a*.) Reasons for desiring to settle in New Zealand :.....

(*b*.) Business or occupation proposed to be undertaken in New Zealand :.....

(13.) (*a*). * Condition of mental and physical health of myself :—

Mental health :..... .... Physical health :.....

* To be supported by a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner.

(*b*.) † Condition of mental and physical health of my wife and/or child[ren]:—

Name of Person.	Mental Health.	Physical Health.

† To be supported by a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner only if wife and/or child[ren] are to accompany applicant.

(14.) Amount of money (in English currency) which I undertake to bring to New Zealand : ... ...

(15.) Language[s] in which I am able to read and write fluently : .. . .

(16.) Intended place of future permanent residence in New Zealand (if known) : . ...

(17.) Full name[s] and address[es] of any relative[s] or friend[s] in New Zealand :—

Full Name.	Address.	If Relative, state Nature of Relationship; if Friend, state so.

(18.) * I am a person of good character and reputation. I have never been in prison or in a mental hospital or been the recipient of charitable aid. I am not a disaffected or dangerous person or one who advocates the overthrow by force or violence of constitutional government.

* To be supported by a certificate from a police officer or other public official.

† I forward herewith two unretouched and unmounted half-length recent photographs of a size not exceeding 4½ in. by 3½ in., and not less than 3 in. by 2 in. of myself [and of my wife and/or child(ren) if to accompany me]. These photographs were taken in the year 19..... ..

† Strike out words in brackets not required.

Signature of Applicant : . ...

Date at ... ., this ... . day of . ... , 193.....

NOTE.—This application must be sent by post from the country where the applicant was born, or where he has resided for one year prior to the date of application.

Extract from Immigration Restriction Amendment Act, 1920.

10. Every person commits an offence against this Part of this Act who makes any false statement or representation for the purpose of obtaining a permit to enter New Zealand and who obtains such permit and enters New Zealand in accordance therewith.

11. Every person who commits an offence against this Part of this Act is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for one year or to a fine of one hundred pounds, and may be deported from New Zealand.

12. A person who is required by this Part of this Act to obtain a permit to enter New Zealand and who is not at the time of the arrival in New Zealand of the ship in which he travels in possession of a permit in the prescribed form shall be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant for all the purposes of Part II of the principal Act, and all the provisions of that Part shall accordingly apply in respect of such person, and in respect of the ship in which he travels and the master and owners thereof, and in respect of the persons defined in section twenty-five of the principal Act.

(5) (*a*) FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY. I.B. 113.

No......

Date.....

Authority issuing certificate :—HOME OFFICE.

Indication de l'autorité qui délivre le certificat

Place of issue of certificate :—LONDON.

Lieu où l'on délivre le certificat

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY.
CERTIFICAT D'IDENTITE.
Valid until .....
Valable jusqu'

The present certificate is issued for the sole purpose of providing the holder with identity papers in lieu of a national passport. It is without prejudice to and in no way affects the national status of the holder. If the holder obtains a national passport it ceases to be valid and must be surrendered to the issuing authority.

Le présent certificat est délivré à seule fin de fournir au titulaire une pièce d'identité pouvant tenir lieu de passeport national. Il ne préjuge pas la nationalité du titulaire et est sans effet sur celle-ci. Au cas où le titulaire obtiendrait un passeport national, ce certificat cessera d'être valable et devra être renvoyé à l'autorité qui l'a délivré.

[Endorsement appears here in appropriate cases.]

PHOTOGRAPH.

Signature of Holder,
Signature du titulaire,

.....

DESCRIPTION.
SIGNALEMENT.

Age.....
Age
Height.....
Taille
Hair.....
Cheveux
Eyes.....
Yeux
Face.....
Visage
Nose.....
Nez
Special peculiarities.....
Signes particuliers
Remarks
Observations

This Certificate is available during its validity for the holder's return to the United Kingdom without visa.

Durant la période de sa validité le présent certificat sera valable pour la rentrée du titulaire dans le Royaume-Uni sans formalité de Visa.

Surname.....
Nom de famille.
Forenames.....
Prénoms.
Date of birth.....
Date de naissance.
Place of birth.....
Lieu de naissance.
Nationality of origin.....
Nationalité d'origine.
Surname and forenames of Father.....
Nom de famille et prénoms du père.
Surname and forenames of Mother.....
Nom de famille et prénoms de la mère.
Name of wife(husband).....
Nom de la femme (mari).
Names of children.....
Noms des enfants
Occupation.....
Profession.
Former residence abroad.....
Ancien domicile à l'étranger.
Present residence in the United Kingdom.....
Résidence actuelle dans le Royaume-Uni.
.....
Police Registration Certificate.....
Certificat d'enregistrement délivré par la Police.

The undersigned certifies that the photograph and signature hereon are those of the bearer of the present document.

Le soussigné certifie que la photographie et la signature apposées ci-contre sont bien celles du porteur du présent document.

Signature of the issuing authority,
Signature de l'autorité,

.....

H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR,
IMMIGRATION BRANCH,
HOME OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

[Footnote appears here in appropriate cases.]

IDENTITY certificates issued to Russian and Armenian Refugees will bear the following endorsements and footnotes respectively :—

Russian Refugees.

Endorsement : It will cease to be valid if the bearer enters Soviet territory. (Repeated in French.)
Footnote : This certificate is issued in conformity with the Resolution of the Governmental Conference convened by Dr. Nansen, High Commissioner for Russian Refugees, at Geneva, the 3rd–5th July, 1922. (Repeated in French.)

Armenian Refugees.

Endorsement : It will cease to be valid if the bearer enters Turkish territory. (Repeated in French.)
Footnote : This certificate is issued in conformity with the plan submitted by Dr. Nansen, High Commissioner for Refugees, on the 31st May, 1924, for the approval of interested Governments. (Repeated in French.)

(*b*) FORM OF AFFIDAVIT TO BE USED IN LIEU OF A PASSPORT.

IN the matter of the application of..... ....
for passport facilities :

I,.... ....

whose occupation or profession is that of ...., residing at.....
(*Number*)

....
(*Street*) (*City or Town*) (*State, District or Territory*)

being first duly sworn, depose and say :

1. I was born at..... ... ... on the ....day of ..... ., 19..... I have lost my nationality of origin owing to ....

2. I am unable to obtain a national passport or any form of travel document from the Government of the country in which I now reside.

3. I attach hereto my photograph and personal description as evidence of my identity.

4. I am urgently desirous of travelling to .... for the following reasons : ....

5. I wish to leave on the..... I intend to return to .... after a stay abroad of not more than..... .....months' duration.

....
(*Signature of Applicant*)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ...., 19.....

.....
Notary Public.

(*Seal*)

(*Photograph*)

(*Signature*)

DESCRIPTION.

Height ....ft..... .. . .in.

Colour of eyes. . ...

Colour of hair.... . . ..

Special peculiarities ... .

I hereby certify that the above are the true and proper photograph and personal description of ....the deponent of the affidavit hereto annexed.

....

Notary Public.

(c) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FOREIGN PERSONS DESIROUS OF SETTING UP MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Question.	*Answer.*
1. Name..	.....
	.....
Address Abroad	.....
	.....
Age	.....
Nationality	.....
If married state— Name of wife	.....
Age..	.....
Number of Children	.....
Sex and Age of each	.....
	.....
Any other Dependents	.....
	.....
Indicate those whom it is desired to bring to the United Kingdom ..	.....
*2. Describe fully the product which it is proposed to manufacture, indicating any special features which may distinguish it from similar products already made in the United Kingdom	.....
*3. What is the price range of the product and what output and turnover are expected?	.....
*4. What raw or semi-manufactured materials, machinery and other equipment are required and from what sources will they be obtained?	.....
5. Who are the prospective purchasers in the United Kingdom of your products?	.....
6. Is an export trade contemplated; if so, to what extent and to what markets?	.....
7. Is it proposed to import any foreign products for sale or re-export; if so, to what extent and for how long?	.....

* If desired a separate memorandum can be submitted to cover the answers to these questions.

Question.	*Answer.*
8. What is your past experience in the trade? If the proposed undertaking consists in the transfer to this country of a business formerly carried on abroad, state :—	
(*a*) Address or addresses from which the business was or is still being carried on	(*a*) .....
(*b*) Annual turnover of that business during the last five years	(*b*) .....
(*c*) Average number of persons employed during the same period	(*c*) .....
(*d*) Extent of export trade, if any, with the United Kingdom and other countries	(*d*) .....
9. Give the names and addresses of any other persons or concerns who would be associated with you in the proposed undertaking ..	.....
10. Is it proposed to form a company? If so, state the name you would propose to use	.....
11. What would be the capital of the proposed undertaking and who would provide it?	.....
12. Is the capital immediately available in this country; if not state :—	
(*a*) Where it is?	(*a*) .....
(*b*) When will it be possible to transfer it to this country?	(*b*) .....
(*c*) In what form will it be possible to transfer it to this country?	(*c*) .....
13. Where is it proposed to establish your undertaking: What factors have influenced your choice? ..	.....
14. How many workpeople are likely to be employed :—	
Men (Aged 18 and over) ..	.....
Women (Aged 18 and over) ..	.....
Boys (Under 18)	.....
Girls (Under 18)	.....
15. Give a list of the occupations (or trades) that will be carried on and the approximate number of males and females respectively who will be required in each	.....
16. Is it proposed to apply for permits in respect of alien workpeople? If so, for how many and in what occupations?	.....

Passport Control Department,
Foreign Office.

V

MISCELLANEOUS

(1) AUSTRALIA :

Memorandum respecting Immigration into Australia, Re-admission of former residents, etc.

(2) CIRCULARS (Passport and Visa) :

Memorandum as to Passport and Visa Circulars and their Indexes.

(3) COLLECTIVE TRAVEL CERTIFICATES :

Memorandum as to regulations, etc.

(4) MISSIONARIES :

Memoranda A, B, and C.

(1) COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING IMMIGRATION INTO AUSTRALIA, RE-ADMISSION OF FORMER RESIDENTS, &c.

1. Under the *Commonwealth of Australia Immigration Act* 1901–1935, the following are prohibited immigrants :—

(*a*) any person who fails to pass the dictation test: that is to say, who, when an officer or person duly authorized in writing by an officer dictates to him not less than fifty words in any prescribed language, fails to write them out in that language in the presence of the officer or authorized person;

(*b*) any idiot, imbecile, feeble-minded person, epileptic, person suffering from dementia, insane person, person who has been insane within five years previously, or person who has had two or more attacks of insanity;

(*c*) any person suffering from a serious transmissible disease or defect;

(*d*) any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, trachoma, or with any loathsome or dangerous disease, either general or local;

(*e*) any person who, in the opinion of an officer, is likely, if he enters the Commonwealth, to become a charge upon the public by reason of infirmity of mind or body, insufficiency of means to support himself, or any other cause;

(*f*) any person suffering from any other disease, disability, or disqualification which is prescribed. (Prescribed diseases include chronic alcoholism, paralysis, cancer or other malignant growths, chronic rheumatism, scabies);

(*g*) any person who has been convicted of a crime and sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more;

(*h*) any person who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude, but whose sentence has been suspended or shortened conditionally on his emigration, unless five years have elapsed since the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced;

(*i*) any prostitute, procurer, or person living on the prostitution of others;

(*j*) any person who advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the established government of the Commonwealth or of any State or of any other civilized country, or of all forms of law, or who advocates the abolition of organized government, or who advocates the assassination of public officials, or who advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization which entertains and teaches any of the doctrines and practices specified in this paragraph;

(*k*) any alien who, on demand by an officer, fails to satisfy the officer that he is the holder of a Landing Permit or that his admission into Australia has been authorized by or on behalf of the Minister for the Interior;

(*l*) any person who in the opinion of an officer is not under the age of sixteen years, and who, on demand by an officer, fails to prove that he is the holder of a passport—

(i) which was issued to him by or on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom or any Government recognized by the Government of the United Kingdom;

(ii) which contains a personal description sufficient to identify him and to which is attached a photograph of him;

(iii) which is still in force; and

(iv) which if not issued by or on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, is, except where a visa is dispensed with in pursuance of an arrangement to which the Commonwealth is a party, viseed or indorsed for Australia by a British Consular or Passport Officer;

(*m*) any person who has been deported from Australia; and

(*n*) any person declared by the Minister to be in his opinion, from information received from the Government of the United Kingdom or of any other part of the British Dominions or from any foreign Government, through official or diplomatic channels, undesirable as an inhabitant of, or visitor to, the Commonwealth.

2. The dictation test referred to in paragraph (*a*) above is not applied to immigrants generally, but is only used, where considered necessary, for the purpose of excluding an immigrant. The dictation test may be applied in any European language, the choice of which rests with the officer who applies it and not with the immigrant.

White British Subjects

3. A white British subject does not, in ordinary circumstances, require to obtain permission to enter Australia, but is permitted to land if he is in sound health, of good character, and in possession of a valid British passport, provided also that he can satisfy an officer that he is not likely, if admitted, to become a charge upon public funds.

Note :—The admission of Maltese and Cypriotes into Australia is subject to special conditions and any Maltese or Cypriote residing out of their respective home countries should be advised to apply to the Department of Interior in the event of their wishing to obtain permission to enter Australia.

White Aliens

4. As indicated in paragraph (*k*) above, any alien may be prohibited from landing in Australia if, on demand by an officer, he fails to satisfy the officer that he is in possession of a Landing Permit or that his admission into Australia has been authorized by or on behalf of the Minister for the Interior.

5. Landing Permits are issued by the Department of the Interior, Canberra, Federal Capital Territory, Australia. Applications for such Permits will, as a rule, be favourably considered in respect of the following classes of white aliens, viz. :—

(*a*) dependent relatives of persons already settled in Australia, subject to satisfactory guarantees for maintenance being furnished. Dependent relatives include wives, minor children, adult single daughters and sisters, parents and fiancees;

(*b*) persons outside the category of dependent relatives who—

(i) are nominated by persons in Australia guaranteeing to the satisfaction of the Minister that the nominee will not be allowed to become a charge upon the State;

(ii) will engage in trades and occupations in which there is opportunity for absorption without detriment to Australian workers; and

(iii) are in possession of £50 (Australian) landing money;

(*c*) aliens without guarantors in Australia who will engage in trades and occupations in which there is opportunity for their absorption without detriment to Australian workers, provided also that they are in possession of £200 (Australian) landing money.

6. The Minister for the Interior may exercise discretion in reducing or dispensing with the landing money requirement in cases where he considers such action is warranted.

7. In cases where it is stipulated on a Landing Permit that the holder must be in possession of a specified amount of landing money, and such person also requires to obtain a British visa on his passport, it will not be necessary for the British Consular or Passport Officer to satisfy himself, before granting a visa, that the applicant is able to comply with the landing money requirement as the necessary action in this respect will be taken by the Commonwealth immigration officers at the port of examination.

8. Expired Landing Permits.—The period of validity is shown on Landing Permits. In cases where the holder has been unable to proceed to Australia within the period of validity of the Permit but wishes to do so within six months from the date on which such validity expires, His Majesty's Consular and Passport Control Officers may extend the Permit six months by making the following endorsement on the back thereof :—" The validity of this Permit is extended until the (a date six months from that on which the original validity of the Permit expired), subject to the extension fee of ten shillings being paid to the Customs authorities on arrival in Australia." (Levy fee 78A, 2s., is also payable, *see* Foreign Office Circular T.4776/337/338.)

In cases where a period of six months or more is likely to elapse before the holder could reach Australia he should be advised to apply either direct or through his guarantor in Australia to the Department of the Interior, Canberra, for the desired extension.

9. With regard to intending white alien migrants who have no guarantors in Australia, a special form of application (Form No. 47) has been prepared, copies of which may be obtained from—

(*a*) The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Canberra, Australia;

(*b*) The Official Secretary, Australia House, Strand, London, England; or

(*c*) The Official Secretary, Commissioner for Australia in the United States of America, "Cunard Building," 25 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

(*d*) Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, 15 King Street West, Toronto 3., Canada.

(*e*) Australian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, D.I.C. Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand.

(*f*) Australian Trade Commissioner in Japan, 8 Sanchome, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan.

(*g*) Australian Trade Commissioner in China, 12 The Bund, G.P.O. Box 1580, Shanghai, China.

(*h*) Australian Trade Commissioner in Netherlands East Indies, Chartered Bank Building, 1 Kali Besar West 2, Batavia, Java.

Note:—A specimen form of application is set out in Passport Control Manual, Forms (Australia).

10. Tourist or Business Visitors.—White aliens who are bona fide tourists or business visitors do not require to obtain Landing Permits or special permission beforehand but are permitted to land and to remain up to six months in the first place, provided they—

(*a*) hold return tickets, or tickets or orders for passage tickets to some place beyond Australia;

(*b*) hold landing money to the extent of £50 (Australian) if remaining less than three months in Australia, or £100 (Australian) if remaining longer than three months.

The possession of these stipulated amounts of landing money is not insisted upon in the case of tourist visitors who travel, with return tickets, as first or second class passengers, provided they satisfy an officer as to their bona fides, and that they have adequate funds for maintenance during the period of their intended stay in Australia. Commercial travellers, also, who satisfy an officer that they represent established business houses of good standing, are not expected to comply strictly with the conditions (*a*) and (*b*).

11. Alien representatives of important business concerns having branches in Australia, who are coming to Australia either temporarily or for an indefinite period to take up executive positions, are not required to obtain Landing Permits, but will be permitted to land on satisfying an officer as to their bona fides.

12. Former Residents of Australia.—An alien who claims to have formerly resided in Australia but who does not hold a Re-entry Permit or Landing Permit issued in his favour should be advised to apply to the Department of the Interior, Canberra,

for permission to return. Forms of application for re-admission may be obtained from the authorities mentioned in paragraph 9 above.

13. EXTENSION OF RE-ENTRY PERMITS.—Applications for extension of re-entry permits should, as a general rule, be addressed to the Department of the Interior, Canberra, but in cases where the holder of a re-entry permit, which has expired or is about to expire, wishes to return to Australia at an early date (say within six months), the permit may be extended by a British Consular or Passport Control Officer, provided that it is not extended beyond two years from the date on which it expired.

In this case the fee of ten shillings for each year for which the document is extended will be paid by the holder upon his arrival in Australia, and the permit should be endorsed as follows, under the heading " Extension " :—

> " Authority for the holder to re-enter Australia is extended until , subject to the extension fee being paid to the Customs authorities on arrival in Australia."

(Consular levy fee No. 78A, 2s. a year, is payable for the service of extending the permit—*see* Foreign Office Circular T.6210/255/378, dated 4th July, 1933.)

14. WIVES AND CHILDREN OF HOLDERS OF RE-ENTRY PERMITS.—The holder of a re-entry permit who wishes to bring to Australia his wife and children under eighteen years of age may do so, within the period of currency of his permit, without first obtaining landing permits in their favour (even though the wife and children may not have previously been in Australia), subject to their being in sound health, of white race, and in possession of a valid passport or passports, unless they are included in his passport.

NON-EUROPEAN OR COLOURED PERSONS.

15. In pursuance of the " White Australia " policy, the general practice is not to permit Asiatics or other coloured immigrants to enter Australia for the purpose of settling here permanently, except that in cases approved by the Minister for the Interior, Indians or Ceylonese domiciled in Australia may introduce their respective wives and minor children.

16. There are special arrangements between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the respective Governments of India, Ceylon, Japan and China under which facilities are given for natives or nationals of those countries who are bona fide merchants, students or tourists to enter and remain in Australia whilst they retain their status and comply with the conditions of their admission.

The term " merchant " in this connexion applies to persons who propose and are in a position to engage in promoting overseas trade on a wholesale basis between Australia and their respective countries to a reasonably substantial extent. Woolbuyers are included under the arrangements, and representatives of established business houses of good standing doing overseas trade who wish to come here temporarily for the purpose of investigating trade conditions would be eligible to do so. It is desirable that they should hold credentials to establish their bona fides.

" Students " are expected to make arrangements to attend approved private or secondary schools, colleges or universities as whole time students, and also to furnish satisfactory guarantees for maintenance whilst here. There are special conditions relating to Chinese students, but it is usual for arrangements for their admission to be made through the Consul-General for China at Sydney.

Coloured persons, other than the classes referred to, should obtain authority from the Department of the Interior before they can be permitted to enter Australia, except that no objection is raised to a European of good standing who proposes to visit Australia for a period up to twelve months, bringing with him or her a coloured servant or amah without first obtaining special authority. The coloured servant in such cases would be permitted to land under a Certificate of Exemption for six months in the first place, subject to the employer furnishing a written undertaking to the Customs authorities at the port of landing to be responsible for the servant's ultimate departure from the Commonwealth.

Miscellaneous.

17. British Subjects by Naturalization in Australia—Re-entry.—British subjects by naturalization in Australia who hold expired Australian passports may be granted renewals, without reference to the Commonwealth Government, to enable them to return to Australia, unless they have resided out of British territory for seven years or longer, in which case it is desired that reference should be made. The attention of His Majesty's Consular Officers is also invited to Foreign Office Circular T.11677/2373/378 of 15th November, 1933, addressed to Consular Officers in Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia, and T.11294/11294/378 of 5th November, 1934, addressed to Consular Officers elsewhere.

Department of the Interior,
Canberra, F.C.T.,
November, 1936.

(Reference No. 36/8598).

(2) MEMORANDUM AS TO PASSPORT AND VISA CIRCULARS AND THEIR INDEXES.

CIRCULARS which are issued from London to consular officers regarding passports and visas are divided into two distinct classes—

A. Circulars relating to the issue, renewal and endorsement of British passports, and

B. Circulars relating to the grant of visas to aliens desirous of entering the United Kingdom or some other part of the Empire.

A. *Passport Circulars.*

(1.) Circulars relating to questions of policy are issued by means of Passport Office memoranda or by way of Circular despatch signed by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(2.) Circular warnings indicating that some special action should be taken if named individuals apply for the issue, renewal or endorsement of a British passport are issued by the Passport Office. These are signed " Hubert Martin " and bear a serial number with the prefix letter " M."

(3.) A book form of index of the warning Circulars referred to in the last preceding paragraph is issued by the Passport Office. This is bound in a *buff* cover, and is headed " Index of Passport Office Warning Circulars (M. Series)."

B. *Visa Circulars.*

(1.) Circulars relating to questions of policy are issued by the Passport Control Department and were signed " H. E. Spencer " and now " M. Jeffes." These circulars are issued under the number of the Passport Control Department file with an " S " prefix.

(2.) In cases where the instructions as to policy relate both to matters concerning British passports and also to the granting of visas for British territory to aliens (*e.g.*, Palestine, see Circular to Consular and Passport Control Officers, T. 9507/117/378, dated 3rd September, 1932), the practice is to issue these under cover of a Circular despatch signed by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(3.) Visa warning circulars regarding undesirable aliens who may apply for facilities to enable them to proceed to the *United Kingdom* are prepared and printed by the Home Office. Primarily, these circulars are intended for the use of the Immigration Officers at the ports in the United Kingdom, but from motives of economy it has been arranged that copies of the circulars with a suitable instruction as to the action to be taken in the event of an application for a visa being made should be supplied to the Passport Control Department as and when they arise for distribution to Consular

and Passport Control Officers. These circulars, which relate *only* to applications for visas for the *United Kingdom,* were formerly signed " W. Haldane Porter," then " E. Davies," then " F. Stovell," and now " F. J. Ralfe." They are issued under the number of the Home Office file relating to the case.

(4.) A book form index of the warning circulars referred to in the last preceding paragraph is prepared by the Home Office periodically, and copies are supplied to the Passport Control Department for distribution to Consular and Passport Control Officers. This index is bound in a green cover, but inasmuch as it is prepared by the Home Office, primarily for the use of the Immigration Officers at the ports, it includes the names of many individuals who, owing to visa abolition agreements with the countries of which they are nationals, no longer require visas for the United Kingdom, and in respect of whom warning circulars have, therefore, not been sent to Consular and Passport Control Officers.

(5.) Visa warning circulars relating to undesirable aliens who may apply for visas to enable them to proceed to territory *other than the United Kingdom* for which British visas are required are issued by the Passport Control Department. These circulars, which were signed " H. E. Spencer," and now " M. Jeffes " arise as the result of requests received from the authorities in the overseas countries concerned and relate only to the particular country in respect of which they are issued, though they are available as information should the individual apply for a visa for some other country. These warning circulars are issued under the number of the Passport Control Department file with an " S " prefix.

(6.) A book form index of the warning circulars referred to in the last preceding paragraph is issued by the Passport Control Department. This is bound in a buff cover.

(7.) With regard to the Passport Control Department circulars referred to in B (1) and (5), in addition to the Department's file number under an " S " prefix, a serial number under a " V " prefix is printed at the foot of the circular. This " V " series, however, covers both types of circular, and the serial numbers run straight on irrespective of whether the circular relates to policy or is an individual warning.

(3) MEMORANDUM.

COLLECTIVE TRAVEL CERTIFICATES.

In connexion with an effort to encourage the interchange of visits between parties of British and foreign students, members of youth organizations, etc., His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have decided to accept collective certificates, in place of individual passports, in respect of such parties of foreigners visiting the United Kingdom who are nationals of countries the

authorities of which grant similar facilities to British parties. The following regulations should be observed :

(1) As a general rule the use of a collective certificate should be confined to classes of cases where the visit is arranged by a recognised organization for the purpose of :—

(*a*) Fulfilling a specific engagement at the direct invitation of a similar body in this country; or

(*b*) As a part of a definite educational course, but not where the tour is organized for pleasure.

Collective certificates cannot be accepted where the conditions of (1) (*a*) and (*b*) are only in part fulfilled.

(2) In all cases the following requirements should be fulfilled :—

(*a*) All persons named in the collective certificate must be engaged upon the same enterprise and must be travelling together as one party for a visit of temporary duration only;

(*b*) They must all remain together as one party during their stay in the country;

(*c*) They must all leave the country together as one party at the expiration of their visit.

(3) Not more than 25 adults (i.e. persons over 19 years of age) or more than 40 young persons (i.e. those of 19 years of age and under) are to be included in one collective certificate; all persons must be of the same nationality.

(4) Each collective certificate must contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) Statement as to nationality;

(*b*) Full names of each individual;

(*c*) Place and date of birth;

(*d*) In the case of adults (i.e. persons over 19 years of age) a photograph of each individual is to be attached.

(5) As a general rule the collective certificates must be issued by a competent passport authority and must ensure the readmission of the holders to the country from which they arrive.

(6) A visa will be required on all collective certificates issued to adults but not on such documents issued to young persons (i.e. those of 19 years of age and under).

(7) In the case of collective certificates issued for parties of young persons the latter must be travelling in the care of a responsible adult who is in possession of a valid national passport, a reference to which must appear in the certificate.

NOTE.—*See also* under heading COLLECTIVE TRAVEL CERTIFICATES in Summary of Visa Regulations.

(4) MEMORANDA A., B. AND C., REVISED NOVEMBER 1925, REGARDING THE ADMISSION INTO INDIA OF ALIENS DESIRING TO UNDERTAKE MISSIONARY, EDUCATIONAL, OR OTHER PHILANTHROPIC WORK IN INDIA.

NOTE.—A specimen of the form of application to be used in these cases is set out in Passport Control Manual, Forms (India).

MEMORANDUM A.

1. Appreciating to the full the value of the work done in the past by missionary and other philanthropic societies and organisations, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India cordially welcome their co-operation in the future in furthering the moral and material well-being of the peoples of India.

2. But the State, while recognising the obligations of Christian civilisation, is obliged to take adequate measures for maintaining public security; and experience has shown that certain foreign societies and individuals have not been able to prevent their national instincts from prejudicing that security, and that some supervision is necessary.

3. The following provisions apply only to Christian societies, organisations, and individuals not in communion with the Church of Rome, the Orthodox Church, or other Oriental Churches.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Memorandum, His Majesty's Government will place no restrictions on recognised societies or organisations in Europe, Canada and the United States of America, and will ordinarily recognise all societies which are recommended to them by the Conference of Missionary Societies in the United Kingdom, and by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America on the following conditions :—

(i) As regards recognised societies, His Majesty's Government will deal only with the above-mentioned Conferences; the Government of India will deal only with the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon.

(ii) The Conferences will recommend for recognition societies in Europe, and in Canada and the United States of America respectively, whose good faith and responsibility they will guarantee.

(iii) Before recommending any non-British Society the Conference concerned will obtain from it a declaration recognising that all due obedience and respect should be given to the lawfully constituted Government, and that, while carefully abstaining from political affairs, it is its desire and purpose that its influence, in so far as it may be properly exerted in such matters, should be so exerted in loyal co-

operation with the Government of the country concerned, and that it will only employ agents who will work in this spirit.

NOTE.—Before recommending the recognition of a foreign missionary society, the work of which, owing to circumstances arising out of the war, has been taken over for the time being by a British, American, or other missionary society, the Conference will also satisfy itself, after communication with the National Christian Council, that the society applying for recognition has arrived at a suitable understanding with the society temporarily carrying on its work and with the Indian Christian community concerned.

(iv) (*a*) The Conferences will hold non-British "recognised" societies responsible for carrying out the provisions of clause (iii).

(*b*) Any "recognised" society desiring to send to any part of India missionaries of employés who are not of pure British or American birth will submit to the Conference concerned their names and full particulars, and the Conference will, if satisfied, give the applicant the necessary credentials establishing his identity. If the person in question has already served in India, the Conference will communicate with the National Christian Council, who will arrange direct with the Government of India.

(*c*) The Conferences will also communicate with the National Christian Council in cases in which they are not satisfied that a society, although "recognised," is capable of discharging its responsibility under clause (iii).

(*d*) Every missionary or employé who is not a British subject will furnish himself with a document signed or countersigned by an official of the Conference concerned duly authorised in that behalf.

(v) The Conference of North America will, in regard to missionary societies of persons in the United States, correspond with the British Passport Control Officer, New York, not with His Majesty's Government direct, and will furnish him with the names and particulars of the societies which it recommends for recognition, and or the persons to whom it has given credentials. It will be open to the Passport Control Officer to make any further enquiries which he may think desirable. In regard to Canadian Missionary Societies or persons in Canada, the Conference will correspond with the Dominion Government.

(vi) In case any question arises between His Majesty's Government and any recognised society or member of such society, His Majesty's Government will address the Conferences, who will use their good offices to regulate the affair, and if agreement cannot be arrived at, it will be open to His

Majesty's Government to withdraw any facilities, grants, &c., which the society may enjoy, and in the last resort to deport the individual, and to remove the society from the list.

5. Members of any society or organisation not recognised by His Majesty's Government must obtain a permit, as in accordance with Memorandum C, and will be subject to the restrictions therein laid down for such time as His Majesty's Government think fit.

6. His Majesty's Government reserve the right to inspect the schools, &c., of any recognised or other society, and satisfy themselves that the spirit is satisfactory.

7. Nothing in this Memorandum shall exempt foreign recognised societies or their members or employés from the operation of any laws or regulations affecting foreigners in general in India.

MEMORANDUM B.

1. Appreciating to the full the value of the work done in the past by missionary and other philanthropic societies and organisations, His Majesty's Government cordially welcome their co-operation in the future in furthering the moral and material well-being of the peoples of India.

2. But the State, while recognising the obligations of Christian civilisation, is obliged to take adequate measures for maintaining public security; and experience has shown that certain foreign societies and individuals have not been able to prevent their national instincts from prejudicing that security, and that some supervision is necessary.

3. The following provisions apply only to societies, organisations, and individuals, in communion with the Church of Rome.

4. His Majesty's Government will ordinarily impose no restrictions, subject to the provisions of this Memorandum, on individuals and societies, provided that the societies or organisations are recommended by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and that the individuals are guaranteed by the Superior of the House of the society or organisation in the United Kingdom, on the following conditions :—

(i) The Cardinal Archbishop will furnish His Majesty's Government with his recommendations for inclusion in the list of " recognised " societies.

(ii) Before recommending any society or organisation, which desires to maintain missionaries or other employés or members in any part of India, the Cardinal Archbishop will obtain from its Superior-General a declaration recognising that all due obedience and respect should be given to the lawfully constituted Government, and that, while carefully abstaining from political affairs, it is its desire and purpose that, so far as its influence may be properly exerted in such

matters, it should be in loyal co-operation with the Government of the country concerned, and that it will only employ agents who will work in this spirit.

(iii) When any "recognised" society desires to send to any part of India a missionary or other employé or member who is of non-British birth, extraction, or nationality, it will submit his or her name and full particulars to the Superior of the House in the United Kingdom (or if the society has no House in the United Kingdom, to the Superior of the House of some other society who is willing to represent it); this Superior must himself be a natural born British subject. The Superior will thereupon make due inquiry, and if able to guarantee the applicant's good faith will give him credentials establishing his identity. All such credentials will be countersigned by an authority duly nominated in that behalf by the Cardinal Archbishop.

(iv) His Majesty's Government may make through their representatives abroad any further inquiries which they may consider necessary for their own satisfaction.

(v) In case any question arises between His Majesty's Government and any recognised society or any member of such society, the Cardinal Archbishop will use his good offices to regulate the affair, and if agreement cannot be arrived at, it will be open to His Majesty's Government to withdraw any grants, facilities, &c., which the society may enjoy, and in the last resort to deport the individual and remove the society from the recognised list.

5. Members of any society or organisation which is not recognised by His Majesty's Government, must obtain a permit, in accordance with Memorandum C, and will be subject to the restrictions therein laid down for such time as His Majesty's Government may think fit.

6. His Majesty's Government reserve the right to inspect the schools, &c., of any society, whether recognised or not, and satisfy themselves that the spirit is satisfactory.

7. Nothing in this Memorandum shall exempt foreign recognised societies or their members from the operation of any laws or regulations affecting foreigners in general in India.

MEMORANDUM C.

1. Appreciating to the full the value of the work done in the past by missionary and other philanthropic societies and organisations, His Majesty's Government cordially welcome their co-operation in the future in furthering the moral and material well-being of the peoples of India.

2. But the State, while recognising the obligations of Christian civilisation, is obliged to take adequate measures for maintaining public security; and experience has shown that certain foreign societies and individuals have not been able to prevent their national instincts from prejudicing that security, and that some supervision is necessary.

3. His Majesty's Government have decided that, except as may be otherwise provided :—

(i) Every foreigner, whatever his religious belief, who is desirous of engaging in philanthropic, educational or medical work (whether he is a missionary or attached to a religious mission or not, and whether the mission or philanthropic enterprise with which he desires to associate himself is a secular or religious body) will be required to take out a permit authorising him to carry on his vocation. The permit, if granted, will be subject to an undertaking (as set forth below) to co-operate loyally with the Government of the country.

Foreigners already engaged in the vocations mentioned above in India will similarly be required to take out permits in the same terms as a preliminary to the continuance of their activities. Though, however, such persons will be subject to the same conditions as those contemplated in the case of their fellows who have not as yet commenced work, permits will, in such cases, usually be granted as a matter of course, and will ordinarily only be refused in instances in which the applicants are believed to have been guilty of misconduct. Applications should be made to the Government of the country concerned.

(ii) All such permits will be subject to cancellation or modification at the discretion of Government.

(iii) All foreigners desirous of obtaining permits must, if they are resident in a foreign country, submit their applications through the British Embassy or Legation (or, in the case of residents in the United States of America, through the Passport Control Office, New York) to His Majesty's Government, who will deal with them in consultation with the Indian authorities; if they are resident in a British country they must submit their applications through the Government of that country.

(iv) Any foreigner engaging in any of the vocations mentioned in clause (i) or if already so engaged continuing in it without a permit, will be liable to deportion under the Acts applicable to foreigners in the country concerned.

(v) Any organisation which evades the principles regarding permits will be liable to be deprived of all or such part of the subsidies for the purpose of education and any other facilities it enjoys from Government as Government may think fit,

and the same principle will apply to the continued employment of persons whose permits have been cancelled.

(vi) British organisations which evade the principle regarding permits will be liable to the same penalties.

4. His Majesty's Government reserve the right to inspect the schools and other institutions maintained by any society or individual, in order to satisfy themselves that the spirit is satisfactory.

FORM OF UNDERTAKING.

I hereby undertake to give all due obedience and respect to the lawfully constituted Government, and, while carefully abstaining from participation in political affairs, it is my desire and purpose that my influence, in so far as it may be properly exerted in such matters, should be so exerted in loyal co-operation with the Government; and, in particular, if engaged in educational work, I undertake to do all in my power to promote good-will and understanding between the people and the Government of the country, and to make those under my care law-abiding and good citizens.

INDIA OFFICE

November 1925.

NOTE.—*See under* heading MISSIONARIES in Summary of Visa Regulations.

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